THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

Arrival of Captain Kelly, James Stephens' Private Secretary.

A Letter from the Captain Concerning the Movements of His Chief.

The arrival of this gentleman, and not James Stephens himself, is deemed of the utmost importance to the Fenian Brotherhood at the present time. He brings with him interesting information regarding the movements of the great Head Centre in Paris, whom he preceded, according to orders, to America. He gives the following information in relation to the intentions of his chief:—

CAPTAIN KELLY'S LETTER.

For the satisfaction of all friends of Irish freedom, and to dispose of a rumor that has reached my ears since arriving in New York, set afloat by some parties for their own reasons, that James Stephens, C. E. I. R., does not mean to visit this country, I have to state that I was directed by him, on leaving Paris, to announce that he would positively sail from Havre for this port, via Brest, on the steamship *Napoleon III*, which left the latter port on Saturday, the 28th inst., and which will probably arrive here on Wednesday, the 9th proximo, for the purpose of making a tour through the principal American cities. Matters of the utmost importance to the Irish Republic prevented his leaving France by the steamship *Lafayette*, which reached this port on Saturday, and on which he was expected to arrive. He will address the friends of Irish independence at the several cities which will be designated through the public press in the course of a few days.

THOMAS J. KELLY, Adjt.-Gen. I. R. A.

Head Centre Stephens in the Paris Salons.

WHAT STEPHENS SAYS, HOW HE WAS IMPRISONED, HOW HE ESCAPED, AND WHAT HE INTENDS DOING.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

If the object of Mr. Stevens (the "Head Centre") in coming to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person, it has proved a failure. Some years back this would not have been the case. He would probably have been admired of the faubourgs, and the favored guest in democratic banquets. His portrait, or what purports to be his portrait, appears, indeed in the *Monde Illustre*, in a few shop windows, or in a kiosk of the Boulevards, and his name has been mentioned two or three times in the *chronique* of one or two evening papers. But few stop to look at the portrait, and few read the gossip. The French pronounce the word "Fenian" as they do "Fainéant," and appear to attach the same meaning to both. Now, "Faineant" means a lazy, good-for-nothing person, and no Frenchman is flattered by such a designation. A writer who declares that he spent some hours in his company a few evenings ago "at the house of an illustrious academician, who desired to surprise his guests by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government," thus relates his impression. He says:—

"The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing, throughout, a modest demeanor; waiting to be addressed before speaking to any one, and answered all questions put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said:—'My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested, in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard. I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ireland?' 'Once out of prison I fled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a large reward of £40,000 was offered for me, and that any one who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained up to the time of my getting on board ship, in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. Indeed, I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of two hundred thousand men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke.'"

NEWS FEOM EL PASO.

President Juarez's Headquarters—His Cabinet and Army—An Interview with the President—Firm Patriotism of the Liberals—Effects of the War in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 8.—Having recently arrived in this city from the State of Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico, some items from that far distant and isolated country may be of interest to your numerous readers.

Opposite Franklin, Texas, on the Rio Grande, is situated the picturesque and beautiful town of Paso del Norte, at present, or at least when I left, the headquarters of President Juarez, where he is surrounded by his Cabinet, staff officers, and about three hundred soldiers. The Government is short of resources, and the remnant of its once large and powerful army exposed to many privations.

This army of patriots presents to the world a sublime, sympathizing, and noble aspect, fighting as they are for liberty, their homes, and republican institutions. Their country invaded by a numerous mercenary soldiery, backed by one of the most powerful nations of the earth, this small but gallant band, owing to the vicissitudes and misfortunes of war, has been obliged to retreat, step by step, before a powerful enemy, and take refuge on the extreme border of their native land, with the determination to conquer or die there.

INTERVIEW WITH JUAREZ.

In January last I had an interview with President Juarez. He stated his unalterable determination never to abandon his native soil, and that he hoped eventually to have the aid of the United States, and that he was confident and sanguine of ultimate success. Of address pleasing, with polished manners and a classical and finished education, that honest and true patriot would be an ornament to the best society in any country. An Indian by descent, he possesses in a great degree the prominent characteristics of that race in his firmness and determination. He remains secluded at his headquarters on the plaza at El Paso most of the time, and although he receives many and urgent solicitations from the Americans on the United States side of the river to visit them, he has respectfully but firmly declined, for the reason that he thinks the enemy might misconstrue such acceptance, for he has never yet during the war left his country.

The Republican cabinet is composed of public men of great experience and public worth. The officers of his staff and army embrace many nationalities—Mexicans and Americans predominating. He has a park of artillery at El Paso of thirteen pieces, some of which are 40-pounders. The executive and judicial officers of the State of Chihuahua are at El Paso—the Liberals only holding, when I left, the territory in the immediate vicinity of El Paso. Communication is held with the different independent Liberal commanders through Mexico by way of the United States, and sometimes by couriers on the Rio Grande. Fighting, as the Liberals are, for their nationality and republican principles, they have the sympathy and respect of their sister republic, the United States of America.

We left El Paso, Mexico, February 1, *en route* for San Antonio, over vast and illimitable plains, where, for five hundred and sixty miles, not a human habitation is to be seen, and where the wild Indian reigns supreme amid the solitude. The mail route has not as yet been re-established since the close of the war. We numbered about 40 men, well mounted and well armed, with nine baggage wagons.

At Eagle Springs, one hundred and thirty miles below El Paso, we were attacked by the Apache Indians, numbering about thirty warriors, well mounted on good chargers. We captured from them seven head of beef cattle; they in return fired into our camp, killing one horse, and wounding two others. They made a charge on four of our party, but were repulsed, the rest of us coming to their rescue. No further damage was done. We found the Government posts on the frontier, occupied by United States troops before the war, abandoned and destroyed, nothing but the shells remaining. Among the number of permanent posts destroyed are Fort Quitman, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Fort Lancaster, Fort Hudson and Fort Clark. It will cost much to repair them. Considering the road had been abandoned so long, it was in good order.—*New York Herald.*

THE SCAFFOLD!

Execution of Jack Cooper, at Ravenna, Ohio, for the Murder of John Rodenbaugh—His Bravado Under the Gallows.

Jack Cooper, whose real name was Samuel Wittum, a native of Erie county, Pa., was executed at Ravenna, Ohio, yesterday, for the murder of John Rodenbaugh, an auctioneer of Kent, Portage county, Ohio. Previous to his execution, Cooper made a confession, in which he stated that his companion, Joel Beery, proposed and planned the murder, while he executed it. The conclusion of his confession is in these words:—"Beery said he could get a buggy, and we could leave before or after the old man; that there were busines along the road, and we had better cut a club and hit him over with it; we needn't kill him nor hurt him very badly, only hit him a little, then take his money, and we could go up to his folks, and if we were suspicioned or arrested, they would swear to anything he wanted. I said, all right. Beery went to get the horse, while I went to see where the old man was, and get a bits to eat. Rodenbaugh soon started on for the house, and we followed after, and passed him to cut the club. I jumped out and cut the club, and Beery stood in the carriage. I got in after I had cut the club, and we drove along to the place where we agreed to do it, and Beery drove on to wait for me and take me up when it was over. I lay down by the side of the road, and when the old man came along, the horse all at once started into a trot, and I didn't get up to him quick enough to hit him and so followed up to him and hit him as soon as I got a chance. As I hit him he rose up and fell out of the wagon, and I ran to him, jerked the money and watch away, and Beery drove up, and I got in, and we drove right away."

The execution took place in the jail yard at Ravenna, in the presence of one hundred persons. At one o'clock Cooper mounted the scaffold, with a cigar in his mouth, making a desperate effort to appear jaunty, and sat down. Sheriff Jennings then informed him that he was about to execute the sentence of the law upon him, and asked if he had anything to say. The prisoner answered:—'I have. Is my brother-in-law here?" He was told that he was. "Is the clergyman behind me?" He was answered that he was. He then commenced a rambling, incoherent, and, at times, violent speech, about as follows:—"Gentlemen—Firmly I say here I am. How long have I to talk, Mr. Jennings?" "Ten minutes," said the sheriff. "I have to die here in half an hour. I know my destiny as well as you. I am to die. Excuse me; I told a wrong story. I am not ready to die. I am only ready to hang because I have got to die. I want to shout so loud that men can hear me outside for half a mile by a hundred thousand million of people; I die as a noble citizen of the United States; I am cool, you see, though an ocean is before me with no bottom. If a man believes he is all right he will be all right before Christ. Mr. Jennings, you have been a brother to me. I am hoarse and can't talk, but there is no cowardice here." He put his head to the grating of the window and commenced shouting to the crowd outside, but was at once stopped by the Sheriff. "I am sorry for the murder to the bottom of my toes. I am not a child but a man. I intend to smoke to the last minute. I am the convicted murderer of Rodenbaugh, and will die like a man. Murder was not in my heart. I would jump fifty feet if I could, but you needn't be afraid of me, I ain't such a fool. I wasn't acquainted with Rodenbaugh until the day of the murder. Had known Beery ten days. We unloaded the canal boat and Beery said, 'Jack let's go and take a drink.' We went, and all treated and were jolly. We met Rodenbaugh. He was a welcome friend and a Democrat, and we started off with a wink and a blink. We played cards and kept on drinking. Beery comes to me and says, 'Jack, Rodenbaugh has an awful pile of money;' I'm going to state the truth to the day of Pentecost. I didn't see the money. (I want to look outside, Mr. Jennings; the crowd can't hear me over twenty-five or thirty rods.) Beery says, 'Come to time; you must go and get a horse and carriage.' I told him to go afoot, which goes to show that I know more about the murder than he did. I told him not to kill Rodenbaugh, as he was a friend and brother Democrat. I am ashamed to be hung here. I want to hear the birds sing and see the grass outside. If I'm a pattern for the world, why shouldn't they see me? I know when the rope drops I'm gone, but nary tear. Where we passed Rodenbaugh, Beery says, 'You jump out here and cut a stick, and give him a little clav; I'm afraid he'll recognize me.' I did so. I struck him, and he yelled out 'Whoa' to his horse, rose up, and fell out of the wagon dead. I robbed him and got into the buggy; Beery didn't refuse to let me in."

The Sheriff told him to step forward, and the Rev. J. G. Hall asked him the following questions:—"Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" "I do." "Are you sorry for your crime?" "I am." "Do you want to die like a penitent?" "I do." He then kneeled down with the prisoner and offered a fervent prayer for his salvation. When they arose Cooper was pale and weeping.

He then removed a military cape which had hitherto been on his shoulders, and his arms and legs were pinioned from behind. While this was being done he said, with a horrible attempt to smile:—"What did I tell you? Didn't I tell you to do it?" The Sheriff was about to adjust the rope when he took it from him and requested permission to adjust it himself. It was granted, and lifting his manacled hands he placed the noose over his head and gave directions as to the position of the knot. He then bade farewell to his friends, and the Sheriff said, "Jack Cooper, are you ready to meet your God?" Cooper replied, "Mr. Jennings, I am ready to die. Knock it."

The trap fell at twenty-three minutes before 2 o'clock, and a desperate man was launched into eternity. His neck was dislocated by the fall, and not a struggle or even a quiver was visible. The rope had done its work; justice was appeased; Jack Cooper was dead. In about seven minutes and twenty seconds the pulse ceased to beat, though the heart fluttered two and one-half minutes longer. At four minutes past two o'clock the body was cut down and placed in the coffin, to be removed from the jail to the Cemetery.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 28th.*

ODDLY SHAPED STONE.—The *Maine Farmer* has an account of a curious stone picked up on the shore of a pond in Belgrade, of that State. The stone has been worn by attrition to the perfect form of a lady's overshoe or moccasin, the sole of the shoe being composed, apparently, of a different material from the uppers, and shaped to correspond to them.

THIRD EDITION

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "ALEMANNIA."

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

AFFAIRS OF THE DANUDIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamship *Alemannia*, from Southampton on the morning of the 18th instant, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. The steamship *Moravian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 17th.

The *Alemannia* reports having experienced changeable weather and westerly winds during the passage. April 18, off Portland, passed Bremen steamship *Hansa* hence for Southampton; 22d, lat. 49·20, long. 27·50, saw steamship *Fulton*, hence for Havre; 23d, saw one of the Inman steamers bound east.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note of the 7th instant was delivered on the 17th by Baron von Werther to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The note, which displays no acerbity of tone, declines to accede to the Austrian demand that Prussia should desist from military preparations. It points out that Austria, having been the first to arm, should also be the first to restore her military establishment to a peace footing.

The Vienna papers assert that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to Count Mensdorff, in which her Majesty expresses her high approval of the attitude maintained by the Austrian Government in its dispute with Prussia.

A telegram received from Silesia states that the Prussian military preparations in that province continue.

FRANCE.

The election of a deputy to the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Bas-Rhin has resulted in the return of M. de Bussieres, the Government candidate, by 19,600 votes. M. Laboulaye, the opposition candidate, obtained 9900 votes. The Bourse has been flat. Rentes closed, on the afternoon of the 17th, at 66f. 77c., or 28c. lower than the prices of the day previous.

HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Diet on the 17th, the Prince Primate and Herr von Vay opposed the adoption of the address of the Lower House, and expressed their conviction that it was the intention of the Emperor to bring about the restoration of the Hungarian constitution. The Croatian deputation arrived at Pesth on the 17th.

POLAND.

In consequence of the attempt made yesterday upon the life of the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, Count Bere, the Governor of Poland, left Warsaw on the morning of the 17th for the capital.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

JASSY, April 16, Evening.—The rioters have issued a proclamation openly pronouncing for the separation of the Principalities, and declaring the election of a foreign Prince to be an impossibility.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 27.—Tea unchanged. Exchange on London, 4s. 8¾d.

SHANGHAI, March 21.—Silk inactive. Exports to date, 51,750 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 5½d.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices are of the evening of the 17th, as follows:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sales on the 16th and 17th, 24,000 bales, including 6000 bales to speculators and for export. The market was firmer, with an upward tendency, and prices had advanced 1d. ₱ pound. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 15d.

The Manchester market was dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour firmer, and advanced 6d. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2d. Corn firm, with a slight advance. Provisions.—Beef dull; Pork steady; Bacon easier; Butter inactive; Lard dull and nominal; Tallow steady.

Produce.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 49@50s. for American. Rosin quiet and steady.

LONDON, April 17, Evening.—Consols closed at 66¾@86½ for money.

American Securities.—United States Five-twenties, 68½@69½; Illinois Central, 79½@79¾; Erie, 52½@53.

The Cholera.

The following extract from the London *Times* is very opportune at present:—

To the Editor of the *Times*:—Mr. E. W. Lane, the well-known Eastern traveller and orientalist, has communicated to me the following method of treating Asiatic cholera, requesting me to make it as public as possible. I request the favor of your giving it a place in your columns.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
R. STUART POOLE.

"BRITISH MUSEUM, September 21.—While residing in Cairo, in 1848, when the cholera was raging there, I was informed that an Englishman in a small neighboring village had effected a speedy and perfect cure in every case of that disease which he had an opportunity of treating. The number of the cases was sixty-two, and many of them were very malignant; and I subsequently learned that his mode of treatment had been practised with equal success in Spain, Constantinople, and India, and was useful, in many cases, when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means. Upon applying to him, I received the following directions, which I practised in a few cases, which afterwards occurred in my house, and elsewhere, with invariable success:—

"If the patient have not vomited the poisonous matter which is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice water, give a tablespoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water; as an emetic after the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means), 10 grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost immediate relief, and within an hour rest, perspiration, and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half dose of the brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required, but, should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be drank before recovery.

"To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that 15 drops of a mixture of spirits of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day.

"The above quantity of brandy and capsicum is for an adult patient suffering a severe attack; in other cases, two-thirds or half of that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience."

From Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, April 30.—The straits of Mackanaw are now open. The propeller *Montgomery* arrived yesterday, being the first boat through this season.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Certificates of Indebtedness

were issued last week by the Treasury Department amounting to $115,000.

National Bank Securities.

The amount of United States Bonds held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National banks, as security for circulating notes and for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as Government depositories, on Saturday last, was $357,597,550.

Fractional Currency.

The Treasury Department last week redeemed fractional currency amounting to $220,700.

Fractional currency was printed last week, by the Treasury Department, amounting to $362,500. The amount shipped to different points was $365,600, of which $200,000 was sent to New York.

National Bank Circulation.

The National Bank circulation issued last week amounted to $1,919,315; total amount issued up to date, $269,948,255.

Disbursements and Transfers.

During the week ending on the 28th instant, the disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department amounted to $6,699,895·39. The disbursements of the Treasury Department last week on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments were as follows:—War, $756,272; Navy, $1,223,922; Interior, $140,890.

Funds on Hand.

The following is a statement of the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury Department on the 14th instant:—

United States Legal-tender Notes	$2,264,000 00
National Bank Notes	4,988 840 00
Fractional currency of all denominations	1,598,695 00
Gold	328,852 41
Silver	2,634 80
Cents	590 03
Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan	16,140 000 00
Reserve Fund, Special Loan	7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund, surplus issue U. S. Notes	37 932 425 00
Reserve Fund, Compound Int't	29,631,300 00

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were $873,965·44. The total amount received from this source during the week was $3,915,353·63.

National Cemetery at Winchester.

A national cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Virginia, which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. It is situated in the western portion of the town, and contains about an acre and a half. About 400 bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred on the spot previous to its selection, and over 300 have been buried there since.

Stringency of the Late Blockade.

A distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy, in recommending the pardon of an eminent cotton merchant of Louisiana, says:—"Financial writers now candidly admit that the stringency of the blockade, for which the navy is now receiving merited credit, kept cotton in this country to the magnificent amount of $400,000,000 in greenbacks, or $300,060,000 in gold, which since the closing of the Rebellion has come to the relief of the national credit, the national currency, and the tax-payers from one end of the Union to the other."

Condition of the South.

Rev. Dr. Daly, special agent of the Post Office Department for Louisiana and Texas, arrived here yesterday morning, on business connected with the postal service in the South. He reports favorably as to the speedy re-establishment of post offices and post routes in his district. When he visited Texas last fall, not a single commissioned postmaster was to be found in that State, while now nearly all the principal mail routes are opened. As to Louisiana, he thinks it the best "reconstructed" State in all the South—the "situation" accepted in good faith, and freedmen and whites hard at work in reconstructing plantations and lost or wrecked fortunes. In his opinion, Louisiana will soon be herself again.

General Butler on Harmony and Restoration.

Of all propositions for adjustment of the differences between the President and Congress, and for the restoration of the relations of the late Rebellious States, none have elicited more discussion than the following from General Butler, which is now for the first time fully published:—

First. The Constitution to be amended in this:—That no legislation shall ever be had to repudiate or set aside any debt or obligation of the United States, or that any debt or obligation whatsoever incurred in aiding any rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipated slaves, shall ever be assumed and paid by the United States, or any association of States, State body corporate or individual.

Second. That the qualifications of electors appertain to the several States, but no State shall establish or maintain any qualification which shall exclude a majority of her male citizens above the age of twenty-one years from voting in the choice of their rulers and framing their laws; but such qualification shall apply with equal effect to all such male citizens of the United States within the State; provided that no qualified elector under the laws of the State on the first of December, 1860, shall be deprived of his right as such except because of his own act.

Third. Representation shall be according to the population, not counting persons comprising classes disfranchised by the laws of the State existing on the 1st of December, 1860, until such disfranchisement shall be removed by the laws of the State, and thereafter the basis of representation shall be according to the whole population in the State, abolishing such disfranchisement.

Fourth. That an act of Congress be passed enabling any State to be restored to her rights and relations with other States in the Union whenever she shall, by her Legislature, adopt the constitutional amendments above set forth, and enforce them by legislation, and her representatives and senators shall be admitted to their seats if found by each House respectively, qualified; provided, that no person who held any office in the civil or diplomatic service of the Confederate States who left the military or naval service of the United States, or, being educated in that service, took either military, naval, diplomatic or civil service under the Confederate States, or aided in the late Rebellion against the United States, shall hereafter be qualified as elector or to be elected or appointed to any office under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to be Governor of any State.

Fifth. That all citizens of States so restored to their relations with the Government of the United States shall have full and complete amnesty for all acts and omissions during the late Rebellion, with the full restoration of all their rights, save as above specified.

Sixth. That as soon as may be after the passage of these measures, and after inviting the people of the several States, by their conventions and Legislatures, to speedily adopt them and send representatives and Senators to Congress, each house of Congress shall take a recess for three months so that members duly elected according to the foregoing provisions may have opportunity to represent their States in the legislation of the present session.

The New Internal Revenue Law.

The coming struggle on certain portions of the tax law just agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee, is already foreshadowed by the arrival of several delegations in particular interests. The liquor-dealers will demand a reduction of the tax on whiskey from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, and the cigar makers will ask a heavier duty on imported cigars or a lighter tax on tobacco.

Appropriation Bill Approved.

The President has approved the bill appropriating $115,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing for the year ending with June next—$450,000 for paper and $95,000 for public binding.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized F. Schuster as Consul of Prussia at Savannah, Georgia.

Rioting in Jersey City Yesterday.

Raid of New York Roughs Upon the People of Jersey City—Citizens Beaten and Houses Stoned—A Free Fight in Williamsburg, Etc.

About 6 o'clock last evening Deputy Sheriff Andrew Van Horn and Mr. Michael Smith came to the police station in Jersey City, and applied for assistance to arrest a gang of some eighteen New York ruffians, who had been making an indiscriminate attack upon citizens residing near Curry's woods, a short distance beyond Greenville, beating them in a brutal manner, and also breaking the windows and doors of houses, causing the greatest alarm to the inmates. Two men named Thomas Myers and James Williams, who were walking along the road, were set upon by the ruffians and were badly beaten.

Deputy Sheriff Van Horn, who witnessed the occurrence, went to their assistance, when he was also attacked, but being a large muscular man, succeeded in knocking four or five of them down, but the attention of the whole party being turned upon him, he was forced to retreat, being pursued as far as the canal bridge, and he narrowly escaped being struck with stones, which were hurled at him. Michael Smith, who was sitting on the front piazza of his house, became a target for the ruffians, and after retreating into the house, stones were hurled at the building, and the panels of the door were broken in.

Upon the representation of the above facts, a squad of policemen was sent to the ferry to intercept the ruffians, who were on their way in a large one-horse express wagon. A large number of citizens congregated in Exchange Place, and after about an hour the party drove up, when they were surrounded by the police and citizens, and were captured before resistance could be offered. There were but six men in the wagon; three of whom presented bloody and bruised faces.

The others, probably fearing arrest, had left the wagon before arriving at the ferry. Upon their being taken to the station house the prisoners gave their names as Michael Cunningham, James McGovern, Thomas Ryan, Patrick Kennedy, Jerry Baldwin, and John Peters. In the wagon were found two empty lager-beer kegs and base-ball clubs. The party are residents of the First Ward, New York, and style themselves "The Junior Franklin Base Ball Club." They were committed to the cells to await examination before Recorder Martindale this morning. The horse and wagon belonged to Baldwin's Express, No. 23 West street.

The Railroad Question—Letter from Mr. Clymer.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clymer to a committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Sharon, Mercer county:—

READING, April 12, 1866.—Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter of the 9th inst., asking the question:—"Whether I am or am not in favor of making a general railroad law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth somewhat similar to that existing in the neighboring State of Ohio?"

If, after the repeated and persistent efforts made by me during a long service in the Senate to secure the passage of a general railroad law my position on that question is not understood, I fear that nothing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.

I have been, am now, and will continue to be in favor of a general, free railroad system for this State, similar to that of the States of Ohio and New York; believing that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to develop any and every section of this State without let or hindrance.

Until the people of this Commonwealth establish this system many of the richest and fairest portions thereof will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and inter-communication to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil will be useless and unprofitable, not alone to their owners, but as well also to the whole people, who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
HEISTER CLYMER.

Fires at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—A fire broke out yesterday in the soap manufactory of Kier, Adams & Co., on Liberty street. The manufactory, together with several small buildings adjoining, was totally destroyed. The total loss amounted to about $15,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The pottery of Thomas Coffin, near this city, was burned this morning. The fire communicated with the glass warehouse of Adams & Co. and a frame building, which were entirely consumed. Total loss $16,000; insurance, $3400.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The steamer *Governor Worth* arrived here this evening, from Wilmington, Del., and this morning proceeded to Norfolk, and from thence goes to North Carolina, to run on some of the shallow waters of that State as a passenger and freight boat.

The schooner *Sea Breeze* and several oyster crafts were seized at Norfolk several days ago, and fined by the Oyster Inspector, for violations of the Oyster law.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 30, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and the market continued dull, but steady. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 108½; 106 was bid for 5-20s, 95 for 10-40s, and 101⅞ for 7·30s. City loans have again advanced: the new issue sold at 96, an advance of ½; Railroad shares are steady; Catawissa Preferred sold at 30½, an advance of ⅛; Reading at 53@53¼, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 35, an advance of 2. 120½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54 for Norristown; 55½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 42 for Elmira preferred; 34 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales. 72¼ was bid for Second and Third; 41 for Fifth and Sixth; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 42½ for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares have advanced. 210 was bid for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 82 for Western; 63 for City; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 28½, an advance of ½, and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change; 115 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 50 for Delaware Division; and 60 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

BANK CHANGES.—William H. Rhawn has resigned the Cashiership of the Second National Bank to take the same position in the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, and William H. Shelmerdine, Teller of the Second National Bank from its organization, has been duly elected Cashier from this date.

Alexander Ervin, Jr., late Cashier of the Central National Bank, has been duly elected Vice-President, and William H. Rhawn, late Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, has been duly elected Cashier of the Central National Bank.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 4@5 per cent., with more demand. In commercial paper no change. Best sells at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9. Long paper is not popular, and cash loans are more in favor than ever. The notification of the Secretary of the Treasury of a reduction of interest on temporary deposits from six to five per cent. after May 15, and the refusal of any deposits except of gold, insure still cheaper rates for call loans, a further advance in Government stocks and securities generally. The season, and the public opinion alike, oppose long engagements for capital, and incline people to speculative operations."

—By a recent decision of Judge Nelson of the United States Circuit Court, delivered at Albany, the capital of a bank is declared to be a fixed and not a fluctuating amount, and cannot be altered except by legislative authority. The surplus earnings of a bank are, therefore, not taxable as capital, the more particularly as a distinct tax is levied on surplus earnings by the National Currency act.

—A call has been issued for a National Convention of Railroad Presidents, Chief Engineers, and General Superintendents of all the railroads of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1866. The call is largely signed, and among others by T. W. Kinnard, of the Atlantic and Great Western, A. S. Diven, Engineer of the Erie Railway, J. E. Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Central, etc.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5800 U S 6s '81..los.	108½	200 sh Cata pf....lots	30½
$2000 Pa. 6s.....	88½	300 sh do..lots s40	30½
$500 do.....lots	87	200 sh do.....b30	30½
$100 City 6s new .	96	100 sh do.....s5	30½
$400 do.....	96	100 sh do.....	30
$1000 Pa 2d m 6s....	94	100 sh do.....	30½
$1000 do.....	94½	100 sh do.....b5	30½
$1000 Phil. & E 6s...	90	250 sh do.lots.b30	30½
100 sh Read....s30..	53¾	100 sh do..s10wn	30½
200 sh do. c. lots	53	64 sh Penna R lots.	56½
100 sh do s5wnin	53	100 sh do.....b15	56½
100 sh Sch Nav.....	28½	40 sh Lit Sch...lots	34
7 sh Lehigh Nav..	54½	200 sh Fulton....lots	6¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	127½	12 M.	126½
11 A. M.	126½	1 P. M.	126

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125½	126½
American Silver, ½ and ¼s	119	120
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	110	118
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126	126½
American Silver, ½ and ¼s	120	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864.... 11		11¼
" " July, 1864.... 10½		10⅝
" " August, 1864.... 10		10⅛
" " October, 1864.... 9		9⅛
" " Dec., 1864.... 8		8⅛
" " May, 1865.... 6½		5⅞
" " August, 1865.... 4		4⅛
" " Sept., 1865.... 3½		3⅝
" " October, 1865.... 3		3⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 30.—The season for Cloverseed is over, but we continue to quote at $4·50@5 75 for common and choice quality. Timothy is very scarce, and commands $5·25@5·50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed continues quiet, and sells in small lots at $2·60@2·65. It is scarce.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made at $29 ₱ ton.

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly, but prices are firmly maintained. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7@8 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@9 for extra; $9 50@10·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10 25@11·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet but firm at $4·75@5 ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

There is no essential change to notice in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels are reported at $2 40@2·65 for fair and choice red; white is very scarce; we quote at $2 60@2·95. Rye is in good demand at an advance; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania are reported at 96@98c. Corn continues in active request, but the offerings are very small; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 83c in store and afloat. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of 3000 bushels were made at 69@62c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25; and Ohio at $2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 30.—There is no material change to notice in the Cattle Market this week; about 1600 head arrived and were sold at from 16@17c for extra, the latter rate for choice; 14@15c for fair to good; and 10@13c ₱ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

16 head Christie & Wilder, Lanc. county, 7@7½.
16 " Jones McCleese, Chester county, 14@16.
100 " J. McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@16½.
60 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, and Western, 15@16.
91 " Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 16@17.
123 " Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co., 12@16.
28 " Dryfuss & Brother, Lancaster co., 14@16
70 " Hope & Co., Western, 7@8.
18 " J. Cohen, agent, Western, 8@8½
52 " John Ruth, Pennsylvania, 10@16.
109 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.
115 " Fuller, Martin & Co., Western, 14@16½.
97 " James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 14@16.
140 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 15@16½.
40 " P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 14½@16.
55 " A. Christie & Bro., Western, 15@16.
70 " Owen Smith, Western, 15@16.

Hogs continue very dull. 1800 head sold at the different yards at from $12@13·50 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows are unchanged. 100 head sold at from $45@80, for Springers, and $60@90 per head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are in fair demand, at full prices. 6000 head arrived and sold at from 6½@7c for clipped, and 7½@8c ₱ lb, gross, for Wool Sheep, as to quality.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton is firm at 33@34c. Flour dull. 6500 bbls. sold; State, $7 25@9 20; Ohio, $9 05@12 40; Western, $7·25@9 20; Southern, $10@16

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Test-Oath—Ought it to be Repealed?

From the Tribune.

The advocates for the repeal of the test-oath have strengthened their case by the assumption that the oath was a war measure, and that the Congress which passed it did not intend it to endure in time of peace. This was assumed by the President in his message recommending a modification. The Judiciary Committee, in their recent report to the House, dispose of this fallacy by showing that Congress intended to establish a permanent rule of public policy, which should exclude from the offices of the United States every citizen who had voluntarily abandoned his allegiance to the Government. Shortly before the passage of the act appeared the famous (or infamous) Yulee letter, written by the Florida Senator in January, 1861, revealing the deliberate purpose of the leading conspirators to retain their seats in Congress in order to prevent the passage of any force, loan, or volunteer bill, which might put the United States in condition to crush the Rebellion when Mr. Lincoln came into power. It was shown that the Rebellion never could have been organized had not its master spirits held office under the Government which they had sworn to support and were plotting to destroy. "No one," say the Judiciary Committee, "no one but a madman could think of trusting these men again with official power in this nation. Congress and the country were convinced that upon the consciences of such men the ordinary oath of office would have but little effect, and that the safety of the nation required their exclusion from office altogether. The test-oath of 1862 was one of the results of this conviction."

The effect of this statement is to change the burden of proof. Those who urge a repeal of the law are now bound to show that the policy of Congress in 1862, in seeking to secure the Government against future conspiracies, was a mistaken policy, and that circumstances have since occurred which make it safe to restore to power and to opportunity for other crimes those traitors who have been once forsworn, and have once failed in their attempt to destroy the Union. But the Committee concur with the reiterated declarations of the President, that treason is a crime, and must be punished and made odious, and they recommend Congress to concur and adhere to the principle of a law which was intended to make treason odious by teaching the people that no traitor is worthy to hold any position of public trust under the Government.

The President, however, recommends a modification of the oath, basing his opinion on the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in reference to the business of their Departments. The former official remarks in the course of his argument:—

"The country was in a peculiar condition. The Rebellion had come to a sudden close. All resistance to the authority of the United States had ceased, and some 7,000,000 of people, in a state of utter disorganization, were left without any civil Government whatever, and without even an adequate military protection against anarchy and violence. Under these circumstances, as it seemed clearly to be the duty of the Executive to proceed at once to establish the Federal authority and civil government in these States, so it seemed to be necessary to carry into effect the revenue laws of the General Government. As the country was passing from a state of war to a state of peace, and the emergency seemed too pressing to admit of delay till the meeting of Congress, it was thought that the test oath might, in view of the great objects to be obtained, in some instances be dispensed with; or, rather, that persons might be permitted to hold revenue offices who could take it only in a qualified form."

The President, by his endorsement of Mr. McCulloch's report, makes this argument his own, and it may be dealt with as his the more unhesitatingly, inasmuch as he authorized that remarkable dispensing policy which is herein defended. Mr. Johnson cannot disguise his feeling that his policy is badly in need of some defense. But when he urges that it was clearly his duty to proceed "at once" to re-establish civil government in the revolted and conquered States, and that "the emergency was too pressing to admit of delay till the meeting of Congress," he forgets to explain why he did not immediately assemble Congress, as he might have done before he issued his first proclamation. Why did he not? Clearly not because he believed the President alone possessed ample power to deal with the question of reconstruction, for he—or what is the same thing, Mr. Seward—telegraphed to Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, that "the Government of the State will be provisional only, until the civil authorities shall be restored, with the approval of Congress." That was in July. In September he repeated to Governor Marvin, of Florida, that it must be distinctly understood that the restoration of the State would be subject to the decision of Congress.

If, then, the President believed, as he says he did, the legislation of Congress necessary to the restoration of the States, how could he have imagined that he had power to dispense with such legislation as he found already in existence? Was the emergency so pressing for the execution of the revenue laws as to justify him in nullifying the law which expressly restricted the revenue appointments to loyal men? Upon this matter the explanation of the President is less full than might be wished. Mr. Johnson's argument, if it means anything, means that because he has violated the law, Congress ought to repeal it.

We can, indeed, conceive of a case in which the President might be justified in disregarding a law, though we cannot conceive the administration of the revenue laws to constitute, under any circumstances, one of those present emergencies where the life of a nation might need to be preserved at the expense of a broken statute. But was there in this case any need to break the statute even for the sake of administering the revenue laws—that is, of appointing certain persons to office in the Rebel States for the collection of revenue? The Secretary of the Treasury gives a list of fifty-five officers appointed in violation or law, and his apology is this:—

"In most of the Southern States nearly every man of the character and intelligence necessary to qualify him for a position as revenue officer, some time during the progress of the war either engaged in hostilities against the United States, or held willing y or unwillingly, office under Rebel authority. Hence it has been necessary, as before stated, to employ in a few important, but not remunerative positions, and in most of the subordinate ones, men of this class especially as the salary and inducements of the offices were generally too small to induce Northern men to accept them."

The Committee think the Secretary might have found loyal men if he had looked. They find from the records that the Rebel States furnished no less than 42,605 men to the Union armies. Is it possible that out of this multitude there were not fifty-five competent to fill the revenue offices to which the Secretary preferred to appoint traitors? Congress in 1865 resolved that soldiers ought to have the preference in appointments to civil offices—a resolution which applies with peculiar force to those noble loyalists from the Southern States who fought in the Union armies. Can there be a doubt that the Federal offices might and should be filled by them? Where then was the necessity of violating the law, and what becomes of the argument for repealing it?

It must even be doubted whether the President and his Secretary can in all cases plead the excuse of ignorance for violating the law. We find, in once instance, Mr. J. J. Giers, of Alabama, applying for an appointment, backed by such certificates as these:—

"Mr. Giers is a loyal citizen of Alabama, and has done many acts to prove his position

"May 14, 1865. G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

"I know Mr. Giers well, and I have always found him ready to aid the Government in every way possible. He is competent and reliable.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"February 18, 1866."

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 30, 1864.

"To President Lincoln:—Mr. Giers is a gentleman of integrity and respectability; he is one of the few in that country who stood firm to the Union. Any kindness you may show him will confer a personal favor upon me. "ANDREW JOHNSON."

Yet Mr. Giers was not appointed, and Mr. Sykes, a member of the Rebel Legislature of Alabama, was. Other cases might be cited; but it can scarcely be necessary to pile up proof in order to show that the pretext of necessity for violation of the law breaks down utterly, and that the argument for repeal, on the same ground, is left without a leg to stand on. While there are thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men in the Rebel States who have served in the Union armies, and are capable to fill Union offices, the North will not listen with patience to a proposition to repeal the test oath in order to pass over these loyalists and smooth the path of traitors to preferment and power.

The Public Funds—Their Steady Appreciation.

From the Times.

It would seem, from the tenor of private despatches by the *Africa* to leading banking-houses in this city, that we were correct in interpreting the latest news from abroad as more encouraging, at least, for our financial, if not likewise for our commercial interests, than had been the advices by the *Nova Scotian* and the first published telegrams from the *Africa*. The very latest private messages from London (to the close of business, April 14) place United States Five-twenties in that market as high as 68¾, May coupon off, which substantially restores them to the figures reported by the *America*, allowing for the deduction of the semi-annual coin interest. The very latest private accounts from Frankfort (to Sunday afternoon, April 15) give the ruling price for the favorite American security there as 73¾, ex the 1st of May coupon off, or equal to about 69¾, May coupon off, in the London market. From these despatches it would be evident that the turning point in the depression of our national stocks abroad has been literally reached; that the rally in prices had fairly and sturdily commenced; and that confidence in their thorough reliability and unrivalled lucrativeness, as an investment, was increasing apace.

Our own market yesterday gave further proof of its strength, in the form of an additional rise of ⅛@¼ of one per cent. in the first issue of Five-twenties, with which the foreign buyers are most familiar. Sales were made as high as 106¼@106¾, or equal to 102⅝, May coupon off. At even these quotations the available supply was unusually limited, the recent steadily augmenting investment drain having very effectually cleared the market of all floating lots. The home demand is still so urgent that no difficulty whatsoever can arise in the way of finding eager purchasers at the going rates for any of our public stocks likely to be returned from abroad for realization here. As stated in our money column, "thus far the actual return of these bonds has not amounted to a single week's demand from domestic buyers for investment, while, at the same time, very heavy sales have been indulged in, on speculation, of bonds 'to arrive,' or, more properly speaking, of bonds expected to be bought back here, if not brought back from abroad, at lower figures." An effort has been made within the last day or two to cover these short sales by purchases in this market. It has been only partially successful, and even thus successful only at the cost of an additional rise in the price. The market, in its present temper, is fully equal to the absorption of all speculative offerings that may be ventured upon; and this, too, without arresting the upward course of values, strengthened as it is by the extraordinary abundance of money, which fails to find profitable employment in any other well-protected forms—by the progressive improvement in the financial position of the country—and by the practically permanent withdrawal from the market of the Government as a borrower.

The comfortable and assuring condition of the national finances is indicated by the instructions of Secretary McCulloch to the Assistant Treasurers in the large cities, and the depositaries of public moneys generally, to allow no higher rate of interest than four per cent. per annum on temporary deposits made on and after May 1, until "further notice," which proviso is construed as meaning an early abandonment of the plan of receiving those temporary deposits on any terms. It is further indicated by the readiness with which Congress responds to the demands of the people, in making such reductions of the legal taxes as are compatible with the solvency of the republic, and its determination to discharge its indebtedness as swiftly as feasible, by, if not before, the full majority of its obligations, floating and funded. It is still more conclusively demonstrated by the unlimited confidence of men of means in the superiority of the public funds, as an investment of the very best class.

From this confidence has sprung the demand for the national interest bearing obligations, which has swept the market clean of all accumulations; which, in a very short period, has carried the price of the six per cents of 1881 from 104¼ to 108½; the Five-twenties (original issue) from 103½ to 106½; the Ten-fortles, five per cents, from 91 to 96; the Seven-thirties, from 96 to 101⅝; one-year Certificates of Indebtedness from 97⅞ to 100½, and Compound-interest legal tenders to an equivalent of their full par value, and the whole of the accrued interest: and which is likely to carry them to much higher figures before mid-summer.

In view of all these circumstanses, we are not surprised to learn from Washington that, in high legislative as well as in executive circles, confidence is expressed in the entire feasibility of marketing five per cent. bonds at par, in sufficient volume to provide for all the short-date obligations of the Treasury Department, and thus effectually relieve the Government from all sources of embarrassment, slight or serious. The revenues of the nation were never so marvellously prolific. They now far exceed the December estimates of Secretary McCulloch, though they are not ahead of our own anticipations. The national expenses are being retrenched with commendable energy. The industry and commerce of the country are unusually prosperous, considered as a whole.

The money market is suffering from what the money writers call "a plethora" of surplus capital, which is in great need of a secure outlet to prompt, permanent, and lucrative employment. The disturbances of Old World concerns make very little, if any impression on our great national interests. Everything, indeed, promises auspiciously for the speedy and successful inauguration of the funding process, by which Secretary McCulloch will be enabled to place the public indebtedness in a manageable form, on terms in harmony with the illimitable resources and unbiemished credit of the republic.

The Great Game of European Reconstruction—Diplomacy versus War.

From the Herald.

Count Bismark last summer spent a number of days with the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz. The ruler of France and the first man in the kingdom of Prussia did not meet to exchange the commonplaces of elegant civility, or to discuss the trivialities of polite life. They discussed the map of Europe. They went over it thoroughly, and settled and determined upon a definite plan for the rearrangement of every continental frontier. That conference was the real starting point of the grand game that Bismark is now playing in Germany. Every point of the game was either suggested to the audacious Minister by the deepest strategist in diplomacy that Europe has seen for centuries, or, from whatever side suggested, it was fully examined between the two. At the same time the Emperor of France had some cause for uneasiness in the situation on this side of the Atlantic. The Rebellion was prostrate; the great insurrection that had neutralized the power of the United States, that had made the French expedition to Mexico safe, existed no longer; Lee had surrendered in April, and any steamer might have carried the news that our armies were being concentrated on the Rio Grande. If his Mexican expedition had induced such a result as complication with the United States it would have tied the Emperor's hands at a most unfortunate time—at the very time when he wanted them free for a larger game. Accordingly the Emperor was exceedingly uneasy all that time in relation to these questions of Mexico and the United States; impatient at the slowness of Maximilian; but complaisant, gracious, and ever ready to make promises at Washington if the United States could be kept still in that way. In the end of that same summer in August, or in the early days of September, the Emperor Napoleon had a personal conference with King Victor Emanuel, near the Italian frontier; and as the results of the conversations at Biarritz are seen now in Prussia, so the results of this second conference are seen in Italy. Both nations are arming, and France, looking on quietly, waits to do what it has been said in the Emperor's suite she would some day do—"get Belgium and the Rhine without firing a shot."

France will have the Rhine for her frontier. Aggrandizement of France at the expense of any one is the grand object and purpose of the present Napoleon, as of the first, only the present Emperor pursues the purpose by means very different from those that best pleased his uncle. The manner of the present Emperor's pursuit of the grand object illustrates happily the difference between the two ways. The first Napoleon would have depended almost solely on war—on hard, magnificent fighting. But Napoleon III perceives that France cannot fight the power that would be united against him on this issue, and he combines diplomacy and war. He combines them in a remarkable manner. Exactly what changes have been made in the plan since Bismark became part of it is not yet known. Before that it was tolerably clear. Mexico was the corner-stone. The connection between Mexico and the Rhine country is not at first obvious; nevertheless, the expedition to Mexico was the very basis of an arrangement whose ultimate object was to give to France the coveted country. The fighting part of the programme was to be done in Mexico. A splendid transatlantic empire was to have been built up, with a Hapsburg on the throne. This Hapsburg is ch luless. This splendid empire, with a throne guaranteed by France, was then to be set in the balance against Belgium and the rickety, dangerous Belgian throne, and the succession to Maximilian's empire was to be given to the Belgian heir. Then, upon the death of Leopold, the consolidation of Belgium with France would have taken place. Prussia's consent was to have been purchased by the Elbe duchies, Austria's by the Danubian principalities, and the German people were to be soothed by the gift of universal suffrage, just as Bismark lately proposed it. The difficulties and want of success in Mexico have made material changes necessary, and these were arranged at Biarritz. In its main European features the great diplomatic campaign goes on very well yet, and if the present Emperor has to fight at all for it he will not fight as the other did; one against all Europe; but he will fight with three or four allies against the one retractory power that threatens to break up the plan. Just now it looks as if this would be Austria. That power, seeing Russia and Turkey in the way—not seeing the acquisition of the principalities very clearly, holds too tenaciously to the Elbe duchies, and she may have to be convinced of the excellence of the plan by the united power of Prussia, Italy, and France.

The position of England presents a notable evidence of the superiority of the present Emperor's method over the method of the first Emperor. Diplomacy puts out of the question a power that war could never deal with. With England aside the first Napoleon believed that he could beat combined Europe; consequently he was always desirous to avoid a collision with England and to cultivate her friendship. But he never had any success in it. She was always in the number of his enemies, and at last gave him the finishing blow. How different is it now! The power that once "fought for all and paid for all" only looks on. She is always either neutral in the Napoleonic schemes or she is the active ally of those very purposes that she once combated at such terrible expense. It is true that the diplomacy of the present Napoleon has had in this the assistance of great changes in England herself. It was the Tory party that always carried England into the wars against France. The people of England, so far as they had any utterance at that time, were against the wars and desired that their country should remain neutral. It was in defiance of popular sentiment that the ministry dragged the nation into the Holy Alliance. Since then the liberal element has grown stronger. It cannot be defied now. The grand start it had in 1852—the growth since that enables it to demand now a great modification of the Constitution—shows it to be a party strong enough and rational enough to keep England out of war until some one can show a good reason why she should go in. Nevertheless, great credit is due to the admirable diplomacy of the Emperor that enables him to override that vast power of British prejudice that grew to gigantic proportions in the former wars. If Napoleon III shall accomplish by diplomacy what his uncle failed to accomplish by war, he will leave a better fame in Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stille,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache.
Samuel R. Shipley,	

4 17 21t

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 south FIFTH Street Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.
April 23, 1866. 4 23 12t*

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street (corner of Harmony street).
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Anti Incrustation Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, May 1, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.
Election of Officers and other important business.
4 27 3t H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRASK,
4 26 10t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards represen ing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 26 15

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 ½ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

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Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 3§ Solid Silver-ware.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.

The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th month next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm26t WEST GROVE, Pa

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARTHA STRATTAN, CHARLES STRATTAN.
September Term, 1864. No. 14, in Divorce.

To Charles Stratan, Respondent:—Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, April 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence.

J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
4 20 m2w* Attorney for Libellant.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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Of all descriptions.
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One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
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LUMBER MERCHANT
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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TEAS, &c.

A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House.
BOYD & CO.,
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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, AND GYPSIES. BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE. RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS. FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, Etc. Etc. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.
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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

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DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE. Where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or home, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

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Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
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Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
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J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
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HOWELL & BROTHERS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,
Are Manufacturing their New Styles of
PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,
And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

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WALL PAPERS,
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LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
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LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
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AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

RESISTANCE TO OFFICERS.—On Thursday last Deputy United States Marshal Sharkey, in company with a Special Deputy of the Circuit Court of the United States, proceeded to a place called Pennock's Mill, about four miles distant from West Grove Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. These Deputy Marshals had writs of injunction and of subpœna placed in their hands to serve upon parties having a factory at Pennock's Mill, where they manufactured hard rubber combs, etc., in infringement upon the Nelson Goodyear patent. The factory was entered by the Marshals, and service of process made, though violent resistance and unprovoked assault was made upon them, both before, during, and after the service, by some ten workmen inside. The Marshals were expelled, with violent attacks, from the building, and followed upon the road leading from the place and beaten, and were in danger of serious bodily harm. They took refuge in a house in the neighborhood, and after some delay were enabled to safely take the train for this city.

Upon the hearing of the patent case of Goodyear et al., vs. Mullee et al., affidavits were submitted to Judge Grier, stating the facts above related, and Judge Grier granted injunctions in the case against the infringers, and directed United States District Attorney Gilpin to have the parties brought before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, on criminal process, for violent resistance to the officers of the Court.

Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, United States Marshal, in company with his deputies, Messrs. Sharkey, Schuyler, and Waram, and a detachment of eight of the Twenty-fourth Ward Police, under Sergeant Saunders, on Saturday last proceeded to the factory of the infringers to arrest the parties charged with beating the officers on Thursday. The factory was reached, being approached by the Marshal's posse in two squads, and surrounded before the parties inside were apprised of the proximity of their visitants.

The Marshal rapped at their door and demanded admittance, stating his office and authority to enter. Those inside the factory denied his admittance, and used words of defiance, contempt, and menace towards him. After a short parley the Marshal ordered the door to be broken in, which order was being complied with, when two men came out by another passage at the side of the building. They were taken into custody, when they called to those inside not to open the door. The Marshal expostulated with them to advise their friends to come out; they declined to accede to his wish, and the door was again attempted to be forced. At this juncture it was opened by those inside, two or three of whom appeared at the slight opening of the door, armed, and apparently in the act of firing.

The space directly in front of the door was kept cleared by this deperate menace but for a moment, when one of the men came out, révolver in hand, and discharged one barrel at the officer nearest him, at the side of the doorway, happily without effect. He was secured and his weapon taken away. Another appeared with a huge hammer, but was without difficulty disarmed. Others came out and were taken into custody. Two were found hidden at the top of the building, under the roof. Nine were thus secured. One of those criminated by the assault and resistance on Thursday was seen to pass on a train for the city, and was arrested at the West Philadelphia depot, notice having been telegraphed to the station. These desperate men, thus openly defying the law, were brought to this city, and committed by Commissioner Smith on Saturday night for a further hearing this morning.

PROBABLY A MARE'S NEST.—Upon information volunteered to the detectives that a person was in the city who was strongly suspected of being the burglar at White's Dental Depot, in Arch street, in October last, when Needs, the colored porter, was killed, a man who gives the name of Daniel Foley was before Alderman Beitler on Saturday last. The evidence was as follows:—Cornelius Boyer testified that he keeps, at No. 225 Acorn alley, a boarding-house for married couples; knows Foley, who came down to his house at Front and Wharton streets, some time ago, and asked him if he would buy some gold, at the same time showing him two sets of teeth; also a small lump of gold; the plate of gold he showed him was about two and a half inches long and two inches wide; it was flat and thin; witness told Foley that he had no money to buy gold; Johnson Kelly was there, and said to witness that he had better not buy the plate, as it would probably get him into trouble.

In answer to a question, Boyer told the Alderman that he and Kelly and Foley had been together on Friday to a drinking house on Race street, and had a game of cards there, and that Boyer and another of the company got into a quarrel, which ended in a fight; that he (witness) interfered, and the result was that he and Kelly were arrested; Boyer also. He admitted that it was not till after his own arrest that he mentioned anything of the gold plate and the two sets of teeth having been offered for sale to him by Foley. Being again questioned as to the character of his own house, he admitted that it is a place of ill-fame.

Johnson Kelly testified that he boards at No. 225 Acorn alley, with his wife. He was married by an alderman in Tenth street, near Poplar. He denied that the house is one of bad repute, as Boyer, the proprietor, had sworn to. Kelly testified further that he was at Boyer's house when Foley came there and offered to sell the gold plate, and showed two sets of teeth. He was questioned in respect to the doings of himself, Foley, and Boyer on Friday.

Mary Boyer, wife of Cornelius, testified that she remembered Foley coming to the house while Boyer was absent, and offering to sell a gold plate. Boyer had sworn that he was present at the time. She testified, in addition, that Foley often came to the house and had offered to sell gold coin.

The Alderman decided, under the circumstances, to commit the witnesses, as well as the accused, for a further hearing a week hence. The prisoner informed our reporter that he had been tending bar lately at No. 145 South Fourth street, a respectable ale-house, and that he is married, and leads an honest life. To the Alderman he stoutly denies any knowledge of what Boyer swore, and claims the ability to account for his whereabouts for two years past.

THE GEARY LEGION.—There was a large meeting at the County Court House on Saturday night, of soldiers favorable to the election of General John W. Geary for Governor of Pennsylvania, General Joshua T. Owen, President; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Secretary. The Chair suggested the appointment of a committee to call together at an early day all soldiers favorable to the election of General Geary for Governor.

On motion of Colonel Currie, the President and Secretary of the Legion were directed to communicate with General Hartranft, Chairman of the Soldiers' State Central Committee, requesting him to call a Convention at Pittsburg on the 10th of May.

A committee of three was appointed, on motion of General Collis, to draft an address to the soldiers of the city, calling on them to perfect their ward organizations.

General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel George W. Currie, and Captain M. R. Storrie were elected delegates to represent the Legion at the Soldiers' State Union Convention to be held in this city on the 8th proximo. Adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening, at the same place.

MAY-DAY ANNIVERSARY.—At the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the associated Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, Twenty-third and Brown streets, at the northern terminus of the Union Passenger Railway, anniversary exercises of an unusually interesting character will take place to-morrow afternoon, May 1, at 3½ o'clock. There will be speaking and singing by the children, of whom there are between three and four hundred in the institution, and addresses by eminent speakers. The public is invited.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown colored woman died last evening while being conveyed to the First District Station House.

DEATH OF ROBERT STOCKTON JOHNSON.—Another of our citizens of sterling worth, Mr. Robert S. Johnson, died on Saturday, of pneumonia, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a native of this city, a son of one of the most distinguished lawyers of New Jersey, whose portrait still decorates one of the court houses of that State. Mr. Johnson was many years successfully engaged as a merchant and manufacturer in the iron business. He devoted the later years of his life to the pursuit of agriculture as a science, and we know of no one who has done more to stimulate the famers in the vicinity of our city, especially in New Jersey, to a generous rivalry in the development of the resources of the soil. Mr. Johnson was a gentleman of much urbanity, unostentatious benevolence, and unswerving correctness in all the relations of life. He was, in a word, an honest man—the noblest work of God. The flags of the ferry-boats were at half-mast on Saturday out of respect to his memory.

ASSAULTING COLORED WOMEN.—The Recorder had before him, on Saturday afternoon, a man named William Taylor, conductor, and George Palmer, brakesman, on the West Chester Railroad, on the charge of assault and battery upon two colored women, named Mary E. Miles and Annie Adams. It appears that on Saturday week the plaintiffs took passage in the 7:30 A. M. train of the West Chester Railroad, taking seats in the rear end of the passenger cars. Shortly after, the conductor, Mr. Taylor, came along and said, "You had better go to the front part of the car." Mrs. Miles refused to comply with the request. It is alleged that the conductor seized hold of Mrs. Miles, calling to his assistance the brakesman, who likewise seized hold of Miss Adams, and they were together violently ejected from the cars. Taylor and Palmer were held in $1000 bail each for trial.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a wagon ran away about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of Broad street and Passyunk road. Mr. John Frazier, the occupant of the vehicle, was thrown out and severely injured. He was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to a house in the vicinity, and afterwards to his residence, at Eleventh and Market streets.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire at 7:30 A. M. yesterday came from a house on Twenty-third street, below Spruce. A subsequent one, at quarter to 3 o'clock, came from No. 1823 Shippen street. In both cases the damage was trivial.

BADLY INJURED.—On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock a German named Adolph Ruhart, residing at No. 1422 Vine street, was badly injured by being run over by a wagon at Eighth and Noble streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHOICE SECURED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, at the BOOKSTAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, FOR EDWIN BOOTH'S DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN AND RUY BLAS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets. Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY

FAREWELL NIGHTS in Philadelphia of the talented and CELEBRATED RAVEL TROUPE. THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 30, will be presented the comic pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET, in which GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, and YOUNG AMERICA will appear. Also, Artistic Classical Groupings by THE MARTINETTI FAMILY. Commencing with the ballet pantomime of KIM-KA. Ventilatan.....GABRIEL RAVEL Kim-ka (the Emperor).....ANTOINE RAVEL Grotesque Chinese Pas, by YOUNG AMERICA,

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Family Circle, 30 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, THE FIFTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE will be given, being positively THE LAST BUT ONE. Seats can be secured in advance at Mr. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers. WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING, LAST FIVE NIGHTS LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF THE SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS FAVORITE, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL who will appear in the charming character of AMRIE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA, in five acts, entitled LITTLE BAREFOOT, LITTLE BAREFOOT, LITTLE BAREFOOT, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by Mr. J. W. COLLIER, and the strength of the Company. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager). MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first appearance of MR. EDWIN ADAMS. Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

MONDAY EVENING, April 30, SEVENTH NIGHT of the brilliant engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his two best roles, RUY BLAS, RUY BLAS, in Victor Hugo's beautiful play of that title, and as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, making a A GRAND DOUBLE BILL. A GRAND DOUBLE BILL. MR. CHARLES BARRON AS DON SALLUSTE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock. LAST WEEK OF MADAME CELESTE, who will appear in three characters. TO-NIGHT (Monday), April 30, Sterling Coyne's great play, THE WOMAN IN RED. Miriam, Ruaiga, Countess Montalba.....Madame CELESTE Matteo Tivitti.....Stuart Robson Hector.....Owen Marlowe Bravadura.....G. L. Tilton Francesca Donati.....Miss E. Price

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. BRILLIANT COMBINATION, EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE, MAD'LLE FORRESTAL, The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe. Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe. Songs, Dances, Dramas, Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT F. GABAYLEWITZ'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA, BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799. Painted by order of the Italian Government. The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN. For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery. Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE, EVERY EVENING, AT THE CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS, No. 1235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 m

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.—PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April 1866, is withdrawn

4 30 mwfitmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 250 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., 4 30-18t U. S. Army.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS." "IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA." Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW. RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY. CABINS.....$80, $80, and $70 STEERAGE.....$30 THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia. Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street. 1 15

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" (or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms. JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1185

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES, No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 6mrp

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and siding, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc. the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not be one to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General. ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the first day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:—

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

of size No. 1, 48 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be make of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width, the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton, or in manner of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside), that they will become responsible on sufficient bonds for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth of canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON, 4 16m6t Postmaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Engineery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials, and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If, upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, 4 25 wm3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness.
58 sets Four-horse Harness,
40 sets Ambulance Harness.
170 Saddles,
56 Carts,
3 Watering Carts,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),
8 Army Wagons (two horse).
1 Ambulance (four horse)
5 Dead-horse Wagons,
39 Portable Forges,
50 Anvils,
27 Cauldrons,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,
60 Heating Stoves,
200 Benches,
150 Mess Tables,
2000 Table Spoons,
1000 Knives and Forks,
24 Ladles,
100 Tin Cups,
1000 Tin Plates,
35 Coffee Pots,
95 Bread Pans,
250 Manure Forks,
100 Axes,
50 Spades,
450 Shovels,
7 Coal Buckets (large),
900 Water Buckets,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),
1000 Head Halters (good),
200 Head Halters,
500 Head Halters and Chains,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,
500 Halter Chains,
200 Canvas Horse Covers,
8 Grindstones,
32 Axle Boxes,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,
500 lbs. Chain,
6 Log Chains,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,
6000 lbs. Rope,
170 Wall Brushes,
57 sets Shoeing Tools,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,
50 Hatchets,
150 Pritchels and Punches,
200 pairs Tongs,
100 pairs Pinchers,
75 Cold Chisels,
60 Clinch Irons,
250 Hammers (assorted),
300 Rasps,
200 Files,
2 Bellows,
200 Brooms,
50 Ice Hooks,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,
100 Wheelbarrows,
50 Iron Pots,
4 Dutch Ovens,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,
50 Camp Kettles,
125 Picks,
4 Plows,
5 Road Scrapers,
2000 Plastering Laths,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),
27 Feed Troughs,
88 Double Trees and Lead Bars,

125 lbs Tallow,
6 bbls. Salt,
80 Oil Cans,
6 Platform Scales,
8 Single and Double Blocks,
28 Crowbars,
517 lbs Railroad Spikes (new),
250 Shutter and Gate Hasps
250 lbs Nuts,
700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
500 Tire Bolts,
350 Linch Pins,
1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
44 pairs Hames,
80 Riding Bridles,
20 pairs 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
10 Bridles (new),
100 sets Lines and Martingales,
91 Collar Pads,
200 Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Cruppers,
1 set Hobbies,
70 Blankets,
4 sides Belting Leather,
4 sides Bridle Leather,
500 Curry Combs,
700 Horse Brushes,
13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
250 lbs. Lead,
50 lbs Babbit Metal,
125 Lanterns, Lamps,
6 boxes Window Glass,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
2 Circular Saws,
2 Cross-cut Saws,
4 Wood Saws,
32 Hand Saws,
10 Tenon Saws,
60 Planes (assorted),
50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
11 Vices,
150 Brands (assorted),
3 Cleavers,
14 Augers,
1 Tenon Auger (complete),
8 Braces and Bits,
60 Auger Bits (assorted),
12 Trying Squares,
10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 Oil Stones,
14 Claw Hammers,
5 Screw Drivers,
12 Monkey Wrenches,
11 Drawing Knives,
2 Spirit Levels,
5 Adzes and Hand Axes,
4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
100 Chisels (assorted),
500 Halter Squares,
200 gross Buckles,
10 gross Halter Bolts,
12 gross Rings,
90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
175 Locks (assorted),
300 Carriage Knobs,
20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
150 pairs Butt Hinges,
150 pairs Strap Hinges,
30 Chairs,
2 Office Tables,
25 Office and Field Desks,
18,000 Grain Sacks.

One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co's Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4423 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,000 750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
876,110 feet Rough Boards.
293 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122 700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, 4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Guns complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. JASPER MYERS, 4 19 t5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON. 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

Hon. Leonard Myers on Reconstruction.

We have before us a speech on the subject of Reconstruction, delivered in Congress on the 24th ult., by the Honorable LEONARD MYERS, of this city. It is an able and temperate argument, based upon practical common sense considerations. He deems it useless to discuss whether the Rebel States have ever been out of the Union; but contents himself with the following statement of facts, upon which all can agree:—

"For four years these eleven States were beyond the national control. They defied the Constitution and laws of the Union. They set up a new Constitution, anti-republican and founded on slavery. As States, so far as they could, they severed the bonds which knit them to the rest. They broke up their old State governments and erected new ones, and made new laws to suit the condition they were trying to bring about. Whether they were in or out of the Union is quite immaterial. Only three days before his death Mr. LINCOLN pronounced this 'a merely pernicious abstraction.' 'We all agree,' said he, 'that the seceded States, so-called, are *out of their proper practical relation* with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, is to again get them into that proper practical relation.' President JOHNSON, in his annual message, tells us *'their functions are suspended.'* I accept these definitions, and believe in them."

These States being thus "out of their practical relations with the Union," as Mr. LINCOLN expressed it, or "their functions being suspended," as Mr. JOHNSON calls it, the honorable member next inquires by what power these practical relations, these suspended functions, can be restored? His answer is emphatic—that in this country the *law-making* power is *supreme*, and except when the assent of the Executive aids in passing the law, his sole power is to execute it. Either, then, these States could legally restore themselves, or Congress, the law-making power, must do it. This point is strongly put, as follows:—

"Either the rebellious States could legally at any time during the Rebellion have resumed their places in the Congress of the Union, or they could not. If the law then or now would have permitted it, then or now it could be done without order, direction, or authority from the President. The decision, then, rests either with these States or with Congress."

But the idea would be monstrous that these rebellious States, while making war upon the nation, could have sent even loyal members to Congress; and equally absurd is it that the mere fact of their having been unsuccessful in their nefarious attempt to overthrow the Government should at once and of itself work their immediate and unconditional restoration to participation and power in it. Hence the whole matter rests with Congress. This is clearly shown to have been the opinion of President LINCOLN, repeatedly and explicitly expressed in his official utterances, as well as of the previous Congress.

The conditions of restoration thus resting with Congress, Mr. MYERS next proceeds to inquire, What are the conditions on which any rebellious State shall be entitled to representation in the National Councils? And he replies as follows:—

"That it shall conform by its Constitution and laws to the change in political relations brought about by the war, accepting the issue in good faith, submitting to such acts of Congress, and ratifying, if required, such amendments to the National Constitution as fairly and equally embody the results of this great change."

This great change is that from slavery to freedom; and it requires, first, "that no law of any State lately in insurrection shall impose by indirection a servitude which the Constitution now forbids;" and, secondly, "that each State shall provide for equality before the law, equal protection to life, liberty, and property, equal right to sue and be sued, to inherit, make contracts, and give testimony."

But, in addition, there are certain other great results of the war which should be forever embodied in the organic law by constitutional amendment. One of these is to declare by constitutional amendment that no part of the Rebel debt shall ever be paid by the United States. The war debt of the Union must be sacred; that of the Rebellion forever excluded.

Another and more vital amendment is one which shall secure *an equal and uniform basis of representation* throughout the Union. The restoration of the Rebel States, without the previous adoption of this amendment, would give to each white man in the South a representation in Congress and in the Electoral College *nearly twice that enjoyed by each white man at the North!* This can never be consented to. Mr. MYERS goes into the history of this iniquitous scheme of representation, and shows so fully and clearly the bearings of the entire matter, that we are constrained to give the portion of his speech in full, and to ask for it the careful consideration of every citizen. He says:—

"But there is another amendment needed, involving a vital principle, which was partially yielded because of slavery, and should now be reinstated.

"Under article one, section two, of the Constitution—

"'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.'

"Every one knows that this three-fifths clause was inserted because of the existence of slavery. It was only passed after much debate and heated discussion in the Convention which adopted the Constitution; men like BUTLER, of South Carolina, General PINCKNEY, and others, insisting that 'blacks be included in the rule of representation equally with whites;' the same CHARLES C. PINCKNEY who afterwards in the South Carolina Convention, urging the adoption of the Constitution, said:—

"'We determined that Representatives should be apportioned among the several States by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of the slaves. *We thus obtained a representation for our property.*'

"Mr. RANDOLPH 'urged strenuously that express security ought to be provided for including slaves in the ratio of representation. He lamented that such a species of property existed. But, as it did exist, the holders of it would require this security.'

"On the other hand, Mr. KING 'thought the admission of them along with whites at all would create great discontent among the States having no slaves.'

"GOUVERNEUR MORRIS 'could never agree to give such encouragement to the slave trade as would be given by allowing the Southern States a representation for negroes.' and did not believe Pennsylvania would agree to it.

"Mr. GERRY, thought property not the rule of representation; why, then, should the blacks, who were property in the South, be in the rule of representation more than the cattle and horses of the North?'

"Mr. WILSON said 'he did not well see on what principle the admission of blacks in the proportion of three-fifths could be explained. Are they admitted as citizens? Then why are they not admitted on an equality with white citizens? Are they admitted as property? Then why is not other property admitted into the computation? These were difficulties which he thought must be overruled by necessity or compromise;' and accordingly this 'compromising expedient of the Constitution,' as Madison terms it, this inequality, based upon wrong, was adopted, the same proportion entering into the basis of taxation. And so from the foundation of the Government the South has had this unfair representation in the National Councils, to make up for which a direct tax, only collected a few times in our history, and which might well be repealed or its basis changed, has been nominally imposed on them in the same ratio.

"Slavery being dead, it becomes us at once to alter the representation founded upon it. I ask it on behalf of the North; in the cause of the Union, which should never again be disturbed by a discussion of the question; in conformity with the representation adopted by the Southern States themselves; and I ask that an amendment embodying it may be passed by Congress, even if not ratified, before any insurrectionary State is again represented here.

"The whole number of Representatives in Congress is established by law at two hundred and forty-one.

"The South under the next apportionment must either lose their representation on three-fifths of the negroes, or gain two-fifths and mount to power on the whole. Unless the ratio be altered the South will gain twelve members; those twelve members will be taken from the number we now have, equivalent to a gain for the South of twenty-four. If they be so gained the vote of every white man in the South will be nearly equal to two at the North, and the Rebellion will have produced for the former more power than the arch-traitor JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his long years of plotting and fondest visions of aristocracy, ever compassed. Let the laboring man who has given his son to the country ponder over this fact, and the representative beware how he votes away the liberties of the people."

Mr. MYERS next shows that the Rebel States are striking out the colored population from the basis of representation in their own Legislatures, and concludes that what they are themselves doing with reference to their local representation cannot be far wrong when applied to their representation in Congress.

He next quotes President JOHNSON in favor of this measure, as follows:—

"In 1842, ANDREW JOHNSON introduced the following resolution into the Tennessee Legislature:—

"'*Resolved*, That the basis to be observed in laying the State off into Congressional districts shall be the voting population *without any regard to the three-fifths of the negro population.*'

"Last October, in conversation with GEORGE L. STEARNS, since published, he still spoke approvingly of the idea. If the same ANDREW JOHNSON, now the Chief Magistrate of a great republic, will give this *or some kindred plan* his support in this trying juncture, I believe it will pass Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, and be adopted by three-fourths of the States in a few months and then, sir, these insurrectionary States; having conformed to the laws as I have stated, I for one am in favor of receiving from them such loyal Representatives as they may send, and binding up every wound."

Mr. MYERS closed with a glowing allusion to the future of our country, when once we shall have fully settled these great questions upon the everlasting basis of justice and right. His speech, as a whole, is one of the best delivered during the present session of Congress; and that is saying a good deal, for the House of Representatives now numbers among its members many very able men.

The Advantage of Speedy Justice in Capital Trials.

THE commission of the frightful DEARING murder, the arrest of the criminal, the trial, conviction, and sentence follow so fast upon each other, that they appear to spectators as one connected event, rather than as a crime with its retributive justice. Rapidity in the execution of punishment on the offender, the deed being immediately succeeded by its consequences, cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the popular mind. When we see the almost instantaneous deserts meted out to evil-doers, we gradually confound the crime and punishment, and look upon one as the certain corollary of the other. We have few instances on record in which more haste was observed in the infliction of the due reward of villany. On the 6th of April, ANTOINE PROBST was a respectable citizen of good and honest standing in the community. On the 7th a series of murders were committed; on the 12th they were discovered; on the 13th the murderer was in Moyamensing; on the 17th the Grand Jury brought in a true bill; on the 19th the case was called up in court; on the 24th the trial commenced; on the 29th the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. To-morrow, the 1st of May, he will be sentenced, and probably on Friday week, the 11th, he will expiate his offenses on the gallows. Thus within the space of one month from the day on which the murder was discovered has the last act of the great tragedy been concluded.

This rapidity serves to deter men from crimes which will be so speedily followed by their reward. How much greater is the moral effect of such haste than the dilatory course pursued in the WALDEN murder, where it took over a year to secure a death punishment, although the criminal acknowledged his guilt! The whole proceedings in the PROBST trial have been marked by a display of remarkable ability. The powerful speeches of Messrs. J. P. O'NEILL and JOHN A. WOLBERT, to whom was delegated the difficult and unpopular task of conducting the defense, cannot but excite admiration. Called upon unexpectedly to defend a hopeless cause, they fulfilled their duty with a force unexpected, and made the strongest possible case out of what was already irrevocably lost because of facts. The charge of his Honor Judge ALLISON was also a model in the way of summing up the points of argument, and explaining to the jury, in the clearest possible light, any doubtful legal technicality. It was masterly and impartial. And when on the morrow the solemn death sentence shall be passed, the curtain will fall on the legal portion of the tragedy, and only rise again to show the vindication of the laws, and the obedience to the command, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The Democratic Theory of Crime.

"Now, considering that when the people of the South undertook to throw off their allegiance, Mr. SHELLABARGER and his party denied their right to do it, waged war to prevent them from doing it, sacrificed thousands of millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives in establishing the fact that they could not do it, it seems a little remarkable that Mr. SHELLABARGER should be willing to officially recognize the renunciation of allegiance on the part of the ex-Rebels as an accomplished fact."

THE above, which we quote from a Democratic organ, is a fair specimen of the fallacies resorted to by those who seek to relieve the late Rebels from the consequences of their crimes. The assumption quietly made is, that we cannot recognize as a *fact* what we deny as a *right*. We denied the right of the people of the South to throw off their allegiance, therefore we cannot recognize the fact that they *did* throw it off. The practical result sought by this very singular method of reasoning is to secure the Rebels from the punishment due to their crimes. The Rebel must not be treated as a Rebel, because we denied his *right* to become one! We hardly take up a Democratic paper, or read a Democratic speech now-a-days, which is not permeated all through with this fallacy. It lies at the bottom of the entire conservative argument on reconstruction. The Rebel States did not go out of the Union because they had no *right* to do so.

The plain common sense of the people rejects all this fine-spun nonsense. The Rebel States had no right to secede, but they *did* secede; they had no right to enter into any "treaty, alliance, or confederation," but they *did* do it; they had no right to make war upon the nation, but they *did* do it; they had no right to do any of the entire series of acts which constituted the Rebellion, but they *did* do them. Now, however, these Democratic wiseacres turn around and claim that, as the Rebels had no right to do these things, therefore they shall be treated as though in fact they never *did* do them. As South Carolina never had any right to secede, we must now treat her as though she never did secede, and allow her to walk back into the Union, holding her head as high as she did when she walked out. As JEFF. DAVIS never had any right to be the President of the Southern Confederacy, we must treat him as though he never had been that President, and open the prison doors and let him go forth free.

This Democratic doctrine would be a very convenient one for all kinds of criminals. We wonder PROBST don't plead it.

AN OLD CLAIM REVIVED.—It used to be the opinion of many Kentuckians, that a man who was born in Kentucky was therefore a little more perfect specimen of the *genus homo* than could be found upon any other portion of the footstool. The "gallant," "chivalrous," "proud" Kentuckian never ceased to be a perpetual source of admiration, at least to himself. Since the breaking out of the Rebellion we have heard less of this nonsense than usual, and had come to suppose that Kentuckians were pretty much like other folks. We learn, however, from a late speech of Mr. ROUSSEAU, of that State, delivered before a Democratic gathering at Brooklyn, that such is not the fact. For instance, we are told, that the emotion of "*fear*" is one unknown to the human breast in that locality. No man "born on *her* soil" has been ever known to "turn his back upon danger, let him be in the Federal or Rebel army." This will do for rhetoric, but it is poor stuff as fact. We suppose Kentuckians are just about as brave as the average run of mankind, but no braver. The records of our late struggle will show that when the necessity has been *urgent*, they have been quite as ready to "turn their backs" on danger as other folks. Indeed, it occurs to us now, that an eminent son of that State, who once was Vice-President of the United States, has been *turning his back* upon his native country for some time, because he is *afraid* to come home. We would respectfully suggest that this talk about the superiority of Kentucky is pretty much "played out."

MERE BRAGGADOCIO.—We entirely agree with a contemporary that "when Congressmen declare that they are 'entirely responsible, not only here, but elsewhere' for what they say, and that they are 'responsible everywhere,' and that they will 'answer not only here, but elsewhere, anywhere that it may be agreeable to have an answer,' and that 'the question of veracity could be settled somewhere else,' and that their 'veracity is not to be called in question with impunity,' they simply render themselves ridiculous."

Such kind of talk is merely a relic of old times, when ruffians and braggarts paraded themselves in Congress. It is evidence neither of personal nor moral courage. A truthful man need make no extraneous appeals to secure belief for what he says; and the truly brave man makes no parade of his courage. These are days in which bluster and swagger are at a great discount, and Congressmen had better not deal in them.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 27, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for clearing house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.
H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 28, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing House purposes.
H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865 will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
At an adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held in Philadelphia on the 27th April, 1866, the following Officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year.
H. C. DALLETT, Jr., President.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
JONATHAN BROCK,
HENRY B. LEACH,
EDWARD ROBINS,
E. T. RICHARDSON } Directors.
4 30 3t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 12½ o'clock, to accept or reject the Supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Legislature.
Copies of the act can be had on application at the office. [4 26 4t rp] C. B. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1866
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M., after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.
4 27 12tuth4t J. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock for the election of officers.
4 10 14 17 21 24 30 * JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

☞ BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
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Below Arch.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.
In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.
THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.
The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., next Tuesday, the 1st of May, and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
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FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at ARCH Street wharf, will leave as above with despatch. For freight, etc., apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
4 30 3t No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 S. NINTH Street,
For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.
Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

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CHAMPION'S CITY BAZAAR AND Tattersall's, RACE Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer,
Will sell on TUESDAY MORNING,
May 1, at 10 o'clock, about
FORTY FIVE HORSES
Suited to harness and the saddle
Among which will be found—
A brown Mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind
A pair of brown Mares, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old this spring.
A brown Mare, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old this spring.
An extension top Phaeton, by Brewster, of New York.
A no top Wagon by Watson.
A set of double Harness, gold and covered mountings.
A set of single Harness, Blankets and Robes, etc
The above is the property of a gentleman going to Europe and will be sold peremptorily. The Mares are Vermont breed, perfectly sound and kind, and can trot a mile together in three minutes. They were bought by the present owner from the party who raised them. Information in regard to the above can be had at our office.
A grey Mare, 8 years old, has trotted in 2:40.
A roan Horse, 6 years old, sound and kind.
A sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high.
A grey Horse 15 hands high, 7 years old,
A pair of bay Horses 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, and superior carriage horses
A black Mare, 8 years old, sound and kind.
A bay Mare, 5 hands high, 6 years old
A sorrel Horse 15¾ hands high 6 years old
A grey Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high.
A pair of brown Mules, 6 and 7 years old.
Also a number of other Horses and Mules.
Full particulars in catalogues, which will be ready in time for the sale.
Also, new and second hand Carriages, Light Wagons, Sulkies etc. etc. with which the sale will commence.
Together with single and Double Harness Saddles and Bridles, Whips, Sheets, etc., made by superior makers.
No postponement on account of the weather.
R. B. C. respectfully calls the attention of buyers to the above sale, as some very superior stock will be offered, and will be sold peremptorily.
Horses, Vehicles, and Harness always on hand at private sale.
Super or Stable accommodations for Horses entered for public or private sale.
4 28 2t R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer.

SHETLAND PONY.—A BEAUTIFUL thoroughbred Arabian Shetland Horse, imported a few years ago by a gentleman, and used since by his young children to ride or drive. Trots ten to twelve miles an hour. Sold only for want of use. Price $225. Apply to
A. M. HARKNESS,
4 28 rp SIXTH and FILBERT.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 332 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON
4 28mwf3m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A LULL.—A lull seems to have taken place in reference to the proposed changes in the Government incumbents in Camden, the matter having gone as far as it can until Congress ratifies the appointments, of the new nominees The great aim and object seems to have been to e removal of Mr. Porter, clerk under Mr. Sharpe, Internal Revenue Collector, by James M. Scovel in consequence of a personal dislike the redoubtable James the Less has entertained for some time. As yet, Sharpe refuses to remove him and the probability is that the Senate will not confirm a successor to Mr Sharpe, as well as the Postmaster here, it is very evident some time will elapse before Mr. Scovel can carry out to the letter the terms of his bargain and sale with the Copperheads at Washington. A number of prominent gentlemen belonging to the Union party have gone to Washington, where the entire animus of Scovel will be explained, and his duplicity unveiled.

BOYS, BEWARE.—For a long time past a gang of rude and disorderly boys have been in the habit of visiting Camden on the Sabbath for the purpose of playing ball. They committed all kinds of depredations, knocking palings off fences, etc., and using the most profane language. They bring bottles of liquor with them and often become beastly drunk. The Police are determined to put a stop to this violation of the Sabbath, and have in several instances enforced the ordinance against it. On Sunday afternoon about thirty arrests were made, and the old city jail last night was pretty well filled with these offenders. This morning the Mayor imposed a fine on them, and gave them some good advice, which it is to be hoped will be of future service to them.

THE COURTS.—The May term of the Camden County Courts commences to-morrow, Judge Woodhull presiding.

DROWNED.—One day last week a small boy was drowned in a ditch near Kaighn's Point, while playing on the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will this evening appear in one of his finest characters, that of "Ruy Blas" and afterwards in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." *Ruy Blas* was written by Victor Hugo for Frederick Lemaitre. It is one of the most beautiful and powerful creations of the romantic school. Fascinated by the character of "Don Cæsar," which is incidentally introduced in *Ruy Blas*, two French dramatists of inferior fame to Hugo, wrote the play of *Don Cæsar*, which Frederick Lemaitre likewise played with immense success. "Don Cæsar" has a much longer part in the French *Ruy Blas* than in Mr Booth's adaptation; but we consider the curtailment judicious. Booth's "Ruy Blas" is as admirable in its own peculiar style as his "Hamlet," full of poetry, passion, and melancholy. The combination of the two plays is a happy thought, and forms a most attractive programme.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The sensation of the week will be the evolutions of a female acrobat named Madelle Forrestal upon the flying trapeze. Mr. Fox certainly furnishes sufficient novelties to draw crowds. El Nino Eddie's engagement is drawing to a close, and he will shortly start for Europe. Leo Hudson is underlined, and will make her appearance next week.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear in the character of "Fanchette, Little Barefoot" a part in which she is as much as renowned as in "Fanchon." Mr Collier will support Miss Mitchell. The play is a quiet domestic story that is full of interest.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—M'me Celeste will appear this evening in the play of the *Woman in Red*. In this M'me Celeste has a great somnambulistic scene, in which the most artistic points of her fine talents are brought forth. The play, though on the same subject as *Gamea*, has more action and interest.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S last Beethoven Matinee will take place on Tuesday at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. On Saturday a grand testimonial concert will be given him at the Musical Fund Hall.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware, a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling. The spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16 000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27lm5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 30

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No 220 DOCK Street.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC ETC
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, Pa

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.,
At G. W LOOMIS',
4 19tmwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·75, $1·75.
H DIXON,
4 18wlm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at Auction
On Tuesday Evening,
May 1, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street a beautiful collection of those famous Paintings known as the
BUGGLES GEMS.
The collection embraces
LANDSCAPE, LAKE, AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF AMERICA; OLD MILLS, ROMANTIC RUINS, RAVINES, AND PICTURESQUE ARCHITECTURE OF EUROPE.
The Paintings will remain on exhibition until the evening of the sale, and all true lovers of art are politely invited to examine this beautiful collection.
Catalogues now ready. [4 28 3t

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice of Ready-made Clothing, manufactured expressly for custom trade, in the Paris and London markets, consisting in part of—Fine fancy and black doeskin, all-wool Scotch and English cassimere and dress d'ete pants; full suits all-wool English and Scotch cassimere Melton, tweed and serge pants and vests, etc all of the latest styles.
The above goods were imported directly from Europe ex steamship "Kangaroo," and will positively be sold.
Open for examination on Monday afternoon [4 28 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRANITE AND C. WARE,
ROCKINGHAM AND GLASSWARE, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning
At 9½ o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street, in open lots and ab'e for city and country retail trade, a large assortment.
FRUIT JARS.
45 doz. Glass Fruit Jars, in lots. 4 28 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
SALE OF STATUARY AND VASES
This Evening
THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, will sell
This Evening
At 7½ o'clock, a collection of elegant statuary, vases, ornaments, Bohemian glass, and plated ware. It 4p

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
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COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
4 7 2m4p

KNICKERBOCKER
ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.
OFFICES AND DEPOTS:
Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.
Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.
Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.
ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.
Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrplm

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street;
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 1y 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1w] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1m) Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Change of time of departure of lines for New York and Way places from Kensington Depot.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, May 1, 1866,
the time of departure of Through and Way lines from Kensington Depot, will be as follows, viz:—
NEW YORK.
At 11 A. M., 4 30 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 night, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare, $3
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted
At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4·30, 5, and 6 45 P. M., and 12 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M for Bristol and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira Ithaca Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave foot of Cortland street at and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME of Departure of Lines for New York and Way places, from Walnut Street Wharf.
On and after
TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,
the Time of Departure of Through and Way Lines, from Walnut Street Wharf, will be as follows:—
FOR NEW YORK,
At 5 A M. Via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2 25
" 9 " " Camden and Jersey City Express, 3 00
" 2 P M. " Camden and Amboy Express. 3·00
" 5 30 P M. " Camden to South Amboy only, Accom.
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 30 P. M. for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lines run direct through to Trenton.
Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 5 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and from the foot of Courtland Street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
4 30 6t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
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H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

COUNTRY BOARDING.—BARTLETT MANSION, on the River Delaware, ten minutes' walk from Pennypack Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will be open for boarders on the 1st of June. Access to city by cars and steamboat eight times daily. For board, apply at No. 1304 CHESNUT Street. 4 28 2t*

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices
Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.
Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 5rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—
GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CADWALADER, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
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JOHN M. BUIST, No 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD
3 31 sm&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St., Phila.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 28 6t

MEAD & SMYTH'
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
2 18 1mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved richly finished seven octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row No. 1102 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.
These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. A circular of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms
4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, they are bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmwlm

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.
Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.
The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.
The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.
The Messengers Wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified and a Badge with the inscription
"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."
Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time
Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are PROMPTNESS and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their effort is to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

1 Single Errands with a package.	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
5 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
5 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
0 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.
Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1·25
One day 2 25
N. B—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.
W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

A GREAT NOVELTY—THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY AND THE ONLY ONE IN THIS CITY. The great so-called ROTARY HAIR BRUSHING APPARATUS is in operation now at the Girard House Hair Dressing Saloon adjoining the Reading Room, opposite the Office, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets. From this date, April 21, 1866, I respectfully invite all Gentlemen to call and examine the same.
CONST. BOTTHOF,
4 26 6t Practical Hair Dresser.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [6 31

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 4 21

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
WILL OPEN
THEIR NEW STORE,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
ON
Wednesday, May 9,
WITH A NEW STOCK
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a
GREAT REDUCTION
From the prices early in the season.
85 c BENE SILKS REDUCED TO $2·50.
$5 RIGURED CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$5 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3·75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2·25.
$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.
$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3·50.
$3·50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·75.
$3·25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·50.
BLACK SILKS $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
$1·12 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.
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90c. 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 75c.
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$1·00 PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES REDUCED TO 75 cents
87c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 50c.
62c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 31c.
And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally *low prices.*
H. STEEL & SON,
4 17 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.
The subscribers have just received from the
NEW YORK AUCTIONS
A LARGE LOT OF
Cheap Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
Which they will sell at prices but little above cotton of the corresponding widths.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Linens and House-furnishing Dry Goods,
4 20 fmw 2m rp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCED PRICES.
The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Which, with the large assortment before on hand, will be sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Importers and Dealers
IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
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B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp FAHR, No. 19 NINTH [illegible]

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL.

Austria and Prussia—War Probable—Wooden Leg Trade—Merits of the Question—Press Advertisement—New Work of George Sand—Dr. Vernon—His Memoirs—Sharp Anecdotes of M. Thiers.

PARIS, April 10, 1866.—Austria and Prussia—will they fight or not? This is the question that seriously occupies the thoughts of European statesmen and not a little disgusts the Bourse. Up to the present moment nothing appears from which one would be justified in predicting a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The very last despatch received at Paris from Vienna, brings us this intelligence:—"In view of the fact officially announced by the Prussian *Moniteur*, of the mobilization of the Prussian army, Austria cannot do otherwise than declare that she cannot continue the negotiations until Prussia shall have countermanded that mobilization. *La Presse* (Austria) announces that the reply of Austria to the last note of Prussia was despatched the day before yesterday to Berlin. The character of this reply is we are assured, that of a *sommation* (peremptory demand in the nature of an *ultimatum*). And it is understood that if Austria do not receive a favorable answer she will immediately propose to the Diet to make preparations for war." This is serious. And, in the meantime, it is very certain that both those powers, though each steadily denies it, are in fact actually making preparations for battle.

Bavaria also, the third power of the Confederation, has 60 000 men now ready for the field; which force she could immediately double on very short notice. It is not known yet which of the parties Bavaria will espouse; that will depend upon contingent eventualities and the probable interest of Bavaria herself. That kingdom has more than once sought an occasion to push herself into the first rank of German powers, abreast of Austria and Prussia; so as to make the *hegemony* of Germany not dual, but triple. Austria hopes, in case of war, to have the leading of the forces of the Diet, as well as her own, and to precipitate all Germany upon Prussia.

Bavaria, on the other hand, is trying to be herself acknowledged as the chief of the minor German powers, and to hold the balance between the two great States. In the meantime neither Austria nor Prussia yields one inch in the matter of the duchies wrested from Denmark, which Prussia has declared her intention of annexing—and Austria, strong in the treaty of Gastein, as firmly announces that this she will never permit.

Italy, it was for some time said, was about to ally herself with Prussia, and to strike Austria from the south as Prussia strikes from the north; thus accomplishing the unification of Venetia. It has been even stated that the King of Italy was concentrating two armies near the Austrian frontier, amounting in the whole to 100 000 men; but this statement is officially denied by the Government organ of Florence. The rule appears to be, on all sides, to deny everything until the last moment. But that the actual preparations for a European war are now in progress, and on a vast scale, nobody doubts.

Italy, however, will at first hold a position of neutrality; as will also France, *at first*. But if the war be once engaged in, both these powers will assuredly be involved in it; and Russia too, but not England. England will "deeply deplore" (that is the phrase) and will sell ships and arms to all parties all round. She will not send a man to the continent; for in fact she cannot spare them from Ireland; and the continent knows it.

But, on the whole, as at present advised, I can see no escape from a European war, and if it break out it will be tremendous. It is probable, too, that America would profit by it, both in commerce and in population. Besides, there must be several large houses, in the wooden leg business, at Boston. Also, the eminent clutch and solnut manufacturers of Connecticut, whose business was unreasonably cut short by the sudden termination of the American war, just when they had laid in large stocks of seasoned hickory, and had their machinery brought to a high state of perfection, for turning out their wares with the utmost punctuality, neatness, and despatch. It is to be hoped that they have not taken down their machinery, nor chopped up into fire-wood all that hickery; for now, as I seriously believe, they are going to have a fine foreign market opened to their enterprise. Legs will be lively, and splints and crutches in brisk demand.

Now, as this war seems really imminent, and the first shot may be fired on any day, it is worth while to understand its merits; and, in my opinion, Austria, this time, is wholly in the right. Austria and Prussia combined their forces to wrest from Denmark the Elbe Duchies, inhabited not by Danes, but by Germans. They did this ostensibly on the principle of asserting Germanic nationality, of liberating those Teutonic populations from Scandinavian rule, and restoring them to the Germanic Confederation. After the complete success of that war against Denmark, a temporary arrangement was made between the two victorious powers for a joint occupation of the Duchies, awaiting the final settlement of their political status. But scarcely had this arrangement been concluded, when Prussia, through her most imperious Prime Minister, Bismark, announces the intention of totally disregarding it, and annexing the two Duchies to the Prussian dominions without the slightest regard to their wishes, and in utter contempt of the principle of nationality, which she and her ally had gone to war to maintain. On the other hand, Austria steadily opposes to this pretension the treaty of Gastein, the principles of the German Confederation, and the legal rights of the Duke of Augustenberg, whom must be determined upon by the General Diet. As for the priority in threatening armaments, upon which such great stress has been laid, even if it be true that Austria has been concentrating forces on the Prussian frontier, it is highly natural and even necessary that she should do so; for the Duchies, about which the immediate difficulty has arisen, and where Prussia threatens to take military possession, are, so far as Prussia's door, and are far from Austria. In fact, the whole mass of the Prussian dominions lies between those Duchies and Austria. Therefore, if the latter means to maintain her pretensions at all, she must be ready, and in force, and within a day's march of Prussian territory.

There is nothing novel in France. In my last letter I mentioned the result of Baron Saillard's mission, and the resolution of the Emperor to withdraw the French troops from Mexico by detachments. This morning I find the statement made, as coming from Vienna, that the Austrian Government intends to send out five thousand men in the course of the current year; and that these men are to have land grants in Mexico, to encourage them to settle as agriculturists.

The *Opinion Nationale* has just received a second *avertissement*. It is for saying, in a leading article, that "Liberty" has been due to France for fifteen years; that she is tired of waiting for her own, and demands prompt payment, etc. This second *avertissement* renders the position of the *Opinion* somewhat precarious. I regret it, and would greatly have preferred that the blow had fallen upon some of the other "liberal" journals. A third *avertissement*, it incurred, will cause the paper to be suspended.

A new edition of the works of Madame Georges Sands is coming out. It is to be enriched by a new novel by that inexhaustible Scheherezade of the thousand stories, under the title of Monsieur Sylvestre. Dr. Vernon is also publishing in the *Constitutionnel* a continuation of his memoirs. The bourgeois of Paris is very caustic and severe upon M. Thiers. In his *feuilleton* of two days ago, the Doctor narrates the negotiations which once took place between the former Minister of Louis Philippe and Prince Louis Napoleon.

Shortly after the 10th of December, 1848, he says, some meetings took place at the Hotel du Rhin, Place Vendome, in view of the candidacy for President of the Republic. The object was to prepare a manifesto to the electors, and each one present was to propose his own. Dr. Vernon thus relates the same:—"M. Thiers made haste to prepare his manifesto, and placed it in the hands of the Prince in the midst of a numerous assembly.

"Louis Napoleon retired into the embrasure of a window, read attentively the document of M. Thiers, and returned it to him saying, 'It is very good, but it is not good for me.' M. Thiers felt perhaps hurt at the rejection; prudent friends interposed on the instant to prevent any irritating discussion. M. Thiers became calm, and said, 'Monsigneur, you do not know how difficult such a task is. Under Louis Philippe, when we had to write down the Address to the Crown we had recourse to the ablest pens. More than once we sought the aid of Remusat. *Eh bien!* Even Remusat, notwithstanding the ingenious suppleness of his style, did not always succeed at first; we revised his discourse; we polished it; we altered it.' 'So that,' interrupted the Prince, 'there was nothing left of the discourse of M. de Remusat.' M. Thiers laughed." Further on we find this anecdote:—"M. Thiers had just resuscitated that maxim which dates from the Restoration, 'the King reigns, but does not govern.' M. de Montrond, who loved mystification, but always in good taste, and who was for so long the accomplice, and still better, the partner of Prince Talleyrand, arrives one day at the Place St. Georges, and says to Thiers, with an important and, as it were, an official air, 'Well, I have just been at the Tuileries; everything is arranged; you take the place of Louis Philippe, but on condition that the King becomes Prime Minister.' M. Thiers did not know whether to laugh or get angry." The gossipping Doctor evidently does not love M. Thiers, and is never tired of saying hard things of him. "The passion of M. Thiers for liberty," says he, "always makes me smile"—and me too.

Then he gives the instructions of M. Thiers to the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, "You do not defend me enough; you do not praise me enough." To which the journalist replies, "We do nothing else, until the public is sick of it." One last trait. In a letter of the Minister to the same editor, dated at Cauterets, he says, "You praise M. Mole too much. Though we were to come to an understanding to-morrow, it would be right to wait till the day after to-morrow before beginning to praise him." So the indiscreet Doctor rambles on.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Confessions of a Notoriety-Seeker—Remarkable Story of a Jailor—Golden's Gilded Narrative, &c.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, 26th.

"Recently, Charles H. Golden, as he calls himself, a young man not exceeding thirty years of age committed larceny in Gloucester, Mass., and fled that place. The party who suffered from his depredations obtained the necessary legal papers in Gloucester, and pursued him. He came to this city, and while he was anxiously looking about the policestation to find some officer to serve his papers, the guilty party, Golden, appeared in sight. Determined not to lose his game, though not an officer, he made the arrest himself, conducted Golden to the 'lock-up,' put him into a cell, fastened the door, and then hunted up an officer to receive the key. It was afterwards discovered that Golden was guilty of greater crimes here, having committed burglary, and being also guilty of larceny in stripping the clothes lines of parties unknown. He was therefore retained here and committed to jail, where he now is. When in jail he volunteered to Marshal Westcott to make confession of his crime, saying that he had carried the burden on his soul long enough; and it was nothing more or less than his knowledge of and connection with the Burdell murder in the city of New York in 1857. His story is that he was then living in New York, a dealer in jewelry, and boarding with Frederick J. Rody, No. 64 James street. He became acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham, and from time to time made her presents; often visited the house of Dr. Burdell, where he was intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters, frequently stopping there day and night; knew ——, who appeared as the particular friend of the elder daughter, while he, Golden, was the lover of the younger, Augusta. He overheard Mrs. Cunningham and —— talking of a deed, she saying that if Dr. Burdell was out of the way she could obtain the property. She said that she could not trust Dr. Eckel, who was stopping there, with the job, but Crosby—meaning himself—was a good hand and in her confidence. A short time after this conversation, on the night of the murder—at which time he was engaged to attend the theatre with Miss Augusta—Mrs. Cunningham held a conversation with him, saying that the property was soon to be here, inquiring if he had the heart of an ox, and if he would have scruples to commit crime if it would bring him twenty-five thousand dollars. 'You know, Charley,' she continues, 'that Dr. Burdell is worth one hundred thousand dollars, and you and Augusta shall have $20,000 of it.' She handed him a dirk, and asked him if he would do anything for Augusta's sake. Then, his story is, that he threw the knife upon the table, and soon after left for the theatre, Mrs. Cunningham —— that Charley had caved.' On their return, at half-past 1, he noticed the smoky smell in the street, met Mrs. Cunningham with a napkin stained with blood, saw —— in his room the bosom of his shirt stained with blood, as he said from the nose bleed, and went to bed feeling that the murder had been committed. Early the next morning, when there were outcries of murder, Mrs. Cunningham advised him to leave as soon as possible, to get out of New York and if possible go to England. She gave him $900 to pay his expenses, insisting that he should not visit the house again, saying that the property was hers but asking his return when the excitement was past. He stopped that night at the Astor House; then at No. 64 James street; and sailed for New Orleans in the ship *Memphis*, Captain Davis, as a sailor. This is the story as he gives it. It is correct in these particulars—that some person answering to the names he gives, did stop in the places stated, at the times named, and that such a person did sail in the ship and with the captain stated from New York to New Orleans. It would appear singular, if his story was without foundation, that it should be correct in all these particulars. But it will be remembered that in the horse, after the murder, was found a shirt covered with blood, marked 'Charles Ketcheam,' and that during the investigation a letter was sent from Cincinnati, signed 'Bold Writer,' the author of which affirmed the guilt of himself and the innocence of murder of the persons arrested. By those who have examined into the matter, it is believed that the shirt belongs to this person, now calling himself Golden, and that between the time of the murder and some three weeks after, when the ship *Memphis* sailed, he was in Cincinnati, and did write the letter named, and is himself the murderer of Dr Burdell. Golden is a man of prepossessing appearance, superior education, and specially gifted in the use of the pencil. He says he was employed as an artist on one of the pictorials during the war. Whether any further attention will be given to this matter we do not know. He will probably be sentenced to the State Prison at the coming term of the Court, for crimes that he is known to have committed."

Ira Aldridge, the Negro Actor.

A letter from Constantinople gives the following news of Mr. Ira Aldridge, the celebrated negro comedian:—

"We have a tragedian celebrity here at the present moment, in the person of Ira Aldridge, a native of New York. He has acted with great success in the French theatre as 'Othello,' all the others reciting their parts in the French translation of Shakespeare. Strange as this seems it went off quite well, especially as few of the audience understood English. He is of a dark complexion—at least three-fourths black—but with a highly intelligent countenance and most tragic and noble manners. He called upon the Americans here, and, so far as I know, has been well received. Among the English and other foreigners there is not the least prejudice against colour; and certainly Mr. Aldridge is a most gentlemanly person, well educated, even among the people of his own country, to remove that unjust prejudice which is entertained against his color."

WENT TO SCOFF AND STAYED TO PREY.—An elderly lady, residing on Charles street, Boston, reports to the Chief of Police that during prayer at the Park Street Church, on Friday last, about 1 o'clock, her pocket was relieved of a portmonnaie containing eighty dollars, by a "lady" kneeling at her side. She stated that she noticed a slight rustling of her dress, but did not dream of associating such an act with the solemn occasion. The notes were mostly on the Rockland Bank.

FANTASTIC MARRIAGES.—A widow lady of Danville, Ky., took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when he arrived at the age of eighteen she married him, being then in her fiftieth year. They lived together many years, as happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. Last fall the old lady died, being ninety-six years of age; and in seven weeks after the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-eight years old, and she eighteen.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuthstu3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON,

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

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The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 40 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, P. O. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, &c 3 23m

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

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SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths8 No. 510 RACE Street.

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SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

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Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

250 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

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The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

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In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising almost complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 8c to $1·50.

300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

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Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior to finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

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200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s. OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

8 24 § WINCHESTER & CO.,
706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, &c.

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to pay the Expenses of the Examination of the High School.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the purpose of paying for printing the report of the committee, and other expenses attending the examination and investigation of the condition and affairs of the Central High School.

And warrants shall be drawn pursuant to existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the Tramwaying of Davenport, Souder, William, Clay, McCrea, and Vasey Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave, with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, the following streets, viz:—

Davenport street, from Eighth to Duponceau street, in the Eighth Ward.

Souder street, from Tenth to Fothergill's feet, in the seventh Ward.

William street, about three hundred (300) feet, running east from Twenty-first street, in the Eighth Ward.

Clay street, from Twelfth street to Ridge avenue, in the Fourteenth ward.

McCrea street, from Juniper to Ritchie street, in the Third Ward.

And Vasey street, about two hundred and fifty (250) feet, running west from Seventeenth street, in the Seventh Ward.

And if said streets are wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce them to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Thaddeus Wentworth and Frederick G. Wolbert are hereby approved as sureties of Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property elect. And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment, entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney, shall only operate on and against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Thaddeus Wentworth shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground, whereon is erected the house numbered 851 N. Fifth street, in the Twelfth Ward; and also the lot or piece of ground whereon is erected the messuages or tenements numbered 1501 Germantown road in the Seventeenth Ward. The lien of the judgment against Frederick G. Wolbert shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground, whereon is erected house numbered 2111 Spring Garden street, in the Fifteenth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Germantown Passenger Railway Company to lay Certain Rails on that portion of the Route of the Girard Avenue Railway recently Consolidated into said Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Germantown Railway Company are hereby authorized to lay a double track on the southeasterly side of Girard avenue, from the northeasterly side of Shackamaxon street to the southwesterly side of Frankford road, and to lay an additional track on the west side of West College avenue, from the south side of Poplar street to the middle of Girard avenue: Provided, That said rails shall be laid in a manner satisfactory to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and shall conform to the established grade of the streets along which the same shall be laid; and provided they keep the said streets in good repair.

Provided further, That the said Company pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty eighth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Insruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to remove the railway tracks which have been laid on Twenty-fifth street, between Spring Garden street and Pennsylvania avenue, without proper authority.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to Poplar Street, West of College Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to revise the lines of Poplar street, west of West College avenue or Twenty-fifth street, so that they shall be an extension of Poplar street, as now open and in use between said West College avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Hare Street, from Twenty-fifth Street to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Hare street, from Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars; the work to be advertised and allotted to the lowest bidder, according to law.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the Pay Rolls and Bills of Supervisors.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Pay Rolls and Bills for work done or materials purchased or furnished by the Supervisors be made out in duplicate, one of said bills or pay rolls to be filed in the Highway Department, and the other to be filed with the Controller.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Letter from a Man who Knows All About It—Who Stood Within Ten Feet of the President when he was Killed—Three Persons in Louisiana who Know All About It—The Pretended Assassin King—Some of His Antecedents—His Object in Implicating Himself—Alleged Falsity of his Story.

The New Orleans *Times* of April 2, says:—

"The following is given for what it is worth. We have no knowledge of the writer, and hence cannot vouch for the accuracy of his statements or intimations, but give the letter as it was written:—

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18, 1866.—I have seen lately an account taken from one of the Louisville papers (the *Democrat*, I think), of one Sterling King, who pretends to be the man who killed Abraham Lincoln. It is but right that every one should know who this man King is, and judge him accordingly. He was employed by the United States Government as a detective, or special agent, as they style themselves, in 1861. He was the man who searched the greater portion of Morgan's men who were sent to Camp Douglas, and in searching them, relieved them of any superfluous valuables they chanced to have retained until then, and appropriated them to himself. Many of the Camp Douglas prisoners may remember the long-legged, sandy-haired devil who was so untiring in taunting them as they entered their Northern prison. He had one or two teeth out in front. In 1863-64 he operated in and around Cincinnati. Sam Thomas, the tailor, Catncart, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Parmenter, the washerwoman, those terrible conspirators who were to have effected the escape of General John H. Morgan and all the prisoners then confined in Camp Chase, all know him well. He passed himself generally there as a Rebel or Confederate spy. Not being able to find out anything about the escape of General Morgan in Cincinnati, he thought to "peard the lion in his den"—the Morgan in his camp—and went to the General's headquarters in Western Virginia with some very pretty and plausible stories from the Kentucky Rebels, trying to gain the General's confidence; but he was not very successful, for he was recognized by some of his former victims of Camp Douglass. He was arrested and tried as a spy by a court-martial and sentenced to death. What became of him after that I do not know. Perhaps some of General Morgan's staff officers could tell. What his object is in saying that he is the slayer of Lincoln, I cannot tell, unless it be to make some further statements to enrage the Northern people against Mr. Davis. Of course his confession criminates himself, but then nothing would be easier for his friends, whom I doubt not are high in power, than to effect his escape and give him a nice round sum wherewith to live the rest of his days in some foreign land. All that he is undertaking bodes no good to some one. He was arrested in Kentucky for horse-stealing, and gives as his reason for making his confession, that there are parties in Washington who knew of the part he had taken in the assassination, and that on seeing his name in the papers, he would be immediately sent for from there. Now, if that were the case, he certainly would not have given in his right name when taken to Louisville, and then those parties in Washington would never have known anything of so important a personage. Next, had he intended to bleed himself to death, as the papers say he attempted, he could have done it very easily. No! he merely wished to give an appearance of truthfulness to his statement. And now, the last and best reason that I have for knowing that it is all false, is, that I happen to know every one connected with the killing of Mr Lincoln—was there at the time, within ten feet of the private box, and know that neither Sterling King nor Jefferson Davis had anything to do with nor knew of it until after the deed. This you take for just what you think it worth; but publish this and let o hers do the same. Its publication can certainly do no one any harm. There are three persons in the State of Louisiana who could, if they chose, testify to the truth or all I say here. Why I do not fix a signature to this, you can well imagine.

Why Letters Fail of their Destination.

The Albany *Journal* of Thursday has an interesting article upon the subject of "missing letters," which we subjoin. It should be presumed that the editor speaks from knowledge derived from his official position in the Post Office of that city:—"Whenever letters are missed, the fault is charged upon the Post Office. But in nine cases out of ten, it lies with the parties sending the letters. Take a few examples:—

"A short time since a Government officer in this city was notified that two letters had been sent to him, one containing a check for eighty thousand dollars, and the other for thirty thousand dollars. He was, of course, in great tribulation, and supposed the delinquency to be in the post office. But the letters had been directed to the city of New York, instead of Albany, and were discovered in the advertised list, and secured, all right.

"A day or two since a gentleman in Syracuse notified Mr. Roessle, of the Delevan House, that he had forwarded him $2500 to take up a note. But no such letter came to hand. Search was instituted and inquiries made, but the letter could not be found. It was finally discovered in the office at Syracuse, held for postage.

"One of our citizens put a thousand dollar draft in a letter directed to Buffalo, a few days ago. It did not reach its destination, and the post office was duly ransacked; when, lo! the letter turned up among those held for postage.

"A twenty thousand dollar check was, the writer supposed, sent to Illinois, but it did not reach its destination. In due time it was returned to him from the dead-letter office. It had been directed to Michigan instead of Illinois.

"Three members of a family in this city own stock in a Western bank. One of them received the regular dividend, but the others did not. After a while it was found that the two missing letters had been directed to New York instead of Albany.

"Instances like these are occurring every day. The Post Office Department is, of course, held responsible—censured when the letters are missed, but not relieved from the censure when the delinquencies are found to belong to the parties themselves. For no one likes to talk about his own blunders.

"The chief causes of missing letters are—first, misdirection; and, secondly, neglect to stamp them properly. Of the latter, there have been deposited at the office in this city, since the first of January, seven hundred and seventy-four. Except in cases where the writers are known (by having their card upon the envelope), these are sent to the dead-letter office.

"It should be known that a revenue stamp is not recognized on a letter; and a great many letters are deposited with such stamps upon them. These are all sent to the dead-letter office."

THE QUEEN'S EASTER BOUNTY.—These ancient and royal charities were distributed this year in Whitehall Chapel, London, with the customary formalities, to forty-seven aged men and forty-seven aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of the Queen.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*

Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FULMAN SHEPPARD,	W. N. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 180 S. FOURTH Street,

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Ridgway Jones,
William B. Bulcock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 2 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandize generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " 81	128 100 00
200.000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 135. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Sonder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James R. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the Authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
BENJ. C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of Baldwin & Co's.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Mayer, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3s

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 00 0
Accrued Surplus	944 543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11 467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 123

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month, 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28s
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28s

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis.
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET. }

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following list of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office

E. CARROLL BREWSTER,
City Solicitor.

April 30, 1866.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1 City vs Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $57 81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street, 77 feet front, 18 feet depth. 18th Ward

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865 No 15. Claim for water pipe, $22 50. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street, depth 50 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term 1865 No 29. Claim for water pipe, $34 05. Lot southeast corner of Twentieth and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 69 feet 10½ inches thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, thence north along east line of Twentieth street 59 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5 City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 7. Claim for water pipe, $111 28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 198 feet front. 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $236 45. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 24th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28 50. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 104 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 38 feet, depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward

Page 9 City vs. Ludwig Wailschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30. Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet, depth north along west side Thompson street 113 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22 11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philip streets, thence along Philip street 12 feet thence east parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, thence south, parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe. $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets, front on Townsend street, 32 feet, depth southwest along southeast side of sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 45. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 27. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet, depth along Tulip street, 75 feet 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $12 30. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street 54 feet nor h west from Tulip street front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 18th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 115 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 16. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 30. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 64 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $15 00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 95 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 101 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25 00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip s reet, front on Townsend street 50 feet, depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9 Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 10. Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house, south side of Catharine street beginning 148 feet east of Broad street, 16 feet front, 57 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 3d Ward.

Page 24 City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11 10 Lot north side of Jefferson street, 84 feet west from west side of Marshall street, 16 feet front on Jefferson street 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 20th Ward.

Page 23 City vs Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48 05. Lot (No 368) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of third street, front east and west 16 feet extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet thence west 13 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 9th Ward.

Page 24 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Let the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 45. Lot (No. 108 west side eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street, west on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet, east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line eleventh street. 8th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes etc, $105 60. Lot east side Eighteenth street, north side of Oxford street front on Eighteenth street. 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street. 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 16. Claim for water pipe, $148 50. Lot west side Eighteenth street 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue. front on Eighteenth street 198 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $104 44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 210 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street south line thereof, 352 feet, and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward

Page 29. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865 No. 34. Claim for water pipe, $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 352 feet north from north side of Master street, west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 24 feet deep to that width east at right angles to Alder street 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs Myers. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $20 00. Lot west side Hutchinson s reet, Nos. 908 and 910, 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street, 32 feet front on Hutchinson street 64 feet deep of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32. City vs Lee, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 50. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1530), 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 20th Ward

Page 33. City vs John Doe. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 21 Claim for removing nuisance, $20 Lot south side of South street (No 618), and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865 No 22 Claim for removing nuisance $20 00. Lot south side South street (No. 620) and two story brick house thereon, beginning 137 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36. City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C. December Term, 1865 No 24. Claim for removing nuisance $67 74 Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street, 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward

Page 37. City vs. Mc Grath. D. C. December Term 1865 No 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74 Lot west side of South SIXTH street (No. 620), with brick tenement thereon, beginning 81 feet south of Bedford street, 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs Wilks Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for removing nuisance, $27 10 Lot south side Olive street (No. 1132), 93 feet east from east side Tenth street 16 feet front on Cedar street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40 City vs. Cooper, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00 Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272, 288 feet respectively each west Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easterniost lots 26 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 2d Ward.

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased, W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No. 1) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 30 Claim for removing nuisance $10 00 Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 100 feet west of Sixth street. 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan. D. C., December Term 1865. No 31. Claim for removing nuisance $10 00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet south of Manilla street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 80 feet west. 2d Ward

Page 44. City vs. Duroowen James Devereux. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance $50 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west 80 south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 100 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

Page 45 City vs John Williams. D.C., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for removing nuisance $25 00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1406), 256 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 46. City vs. Charles Kinsley. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 34. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1410), 311 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1412), 296 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 53 feet in depth, parallel to Dickinson street west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865 No 36. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1414), 281 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 49. City vs Lewis & Co. George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C. December Term, 1865. No 37 Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731, and 733) The first commencing 191 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the second 118 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth 19th Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley beginning 96 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford, or small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs. William Neal. D. C., December Term 1865. No 39. Claim for removing nuisance, $24 00 Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets, northeast side of Deal, 250 feet southeast from Tulip street 26 feet front on Deal street by 99 feet in depth northeast 14th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent of William Timson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 40 Claim for removing nuisance, $19 50. Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos 2109 and 2111), 156 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 50 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. 18th Ward.

Page 53. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe, $150 44. Lot northwest side cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 250 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest 18th Ward.

Page 54. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for water pipe, $264 00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 72 feet, and depth north-east along northwest side of Cedar street 96 feet to Course or Hewson street 13th Ward.

Page 55. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 43. Claim for water pipe, $21 94 Lot northeast side Vienna street 16 feet southeast from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, thence northeast at right angles to Hewson street (late Courant street), 55 feet to southwest side of Hewson street, and on northwest line thereof 117 feet to said Hewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs Elizabeth Sheetz. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 37 Claim for water pipe $13 50. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 89 feet north west from Memphis street, front 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 57. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865. No 38. Claim for water pipe $12 52 Lot southwest side Vienna street 257 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 139 feet 18th Ward.

Page 58 City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P. December Term 1865 No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12 52 Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59. City vs. Joseph Haas. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 40. Claim for water pipe, $26 25 Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets, front on Vienna 35 feet, and depth southwest along southeast side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward

Page 60. City vs. John Nagle. C. P., December Term 1865 No. 41. Claim for water pipe, $5 93 Lot northeast side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street, front on Vienna 7 feet, and depth on northeast or southeast line thereof 80 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 76 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Cove's court (No. 1 and 2), said court situate north side of St. Mary street 90 feet west of west side of sixth street. No. 1 situate on west side of said court, 21 feet front on north side of St. Mary street, front on said Cove court 17 feet, and extending west 31 feet. No 2 on west side said court 39 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street, front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62. City vs, same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40 00. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court, situate on west side of said court, front north and south 102 feet, and extending west 31 feet, commencing 22 feet north of north side of St Mary street 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23 00. Lot north side (No. 124a) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side of Thirteenth street front on Struthers street, and extending north 20 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64 City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 45 Claim for removing nuisance $35 20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No 934) 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 11 feet and extending south 37 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith. D. C., December Term 1865. No 46 Claim for removing nuisance $31 07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 1131), 93 feet west of Sixth street, front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet 5th Ward.

Page 66. City vs. Kea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 47. Claim for removing nuisance $39 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No 102), 50 feet west of west side of Fourth street front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet, including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 8th Ward

Page 67. City vs Richard Roe D. C., December Term, 1865 No 48. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 00. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos. 611, 612 and 614) No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 11 feet, and extending south 33½ feet. No. 612 134 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending south 52½ feet No 614 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St Mary's 11 feet, and extending west 32 feet 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs. Kingston, D. C., December Term, 1865, No 49 Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36 Lots Nos. 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court. No. 5, 90 feet nor h of the north side of St. Mary's street front 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No. 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 17 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69. City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $39 02 Lots No 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court No 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street, front on said court 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No. 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70. City vs Eagle. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 51 Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullin street (No. 9) 114 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 32 feet. 5th Ward

Page 71 City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 00. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624), 622, 16 1 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south 45 feet, with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No 624 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 41 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs Wm D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53 Claim for removing nuisance, $37 95. Lot nor h side Market street 15 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street, front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309) 9th Ward

Page 73. City vs Gowan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 54 Claim for removing nuisance, $17 44. Lot south side Addison street 158 feet east of east side of Nineteenth street front on Addison street 16 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No. 1828). 7th Ward.

Page

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph*—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to make up deficiency of "City Pastor," referred to in report of committee several weeks ago:—

From W. B. H., $5; E. W., $3; Anonymous, Harrisburg (special), $30; a friend, Baltimore, $5; J. G. S., Belvidere, N. J., $10; T. B., Philadelphia (sent to City Pastor's house) $25.

Those of our citizens who contributed to the aid of soldiers' families through City Pastor, will see that there is yet unpaid over $300, which should at once be made up.

During less than three months of last winter he begged by his appeals, cash food, coal and clothing, to the amount of about $50,000. This has relieved hundreds of soldiers' families, and thousands of individuals connected with these families.

This entire work was done by himself and wife gratuitously. His treasury is overdrawn yet more than $800. After he had ceased appealing, he still continued giving orders on stores for groceries and provisions, in the confidence that funds sufficient would be sent to pay those bills. He is still relieving needy cases, notwithstanding the state of his treasury, and we hope our citizens will manifest that generosity, benevolence, and philanthropy which characterized their contributions to this cause during the winter.

JAMES H. ORNE.
Treasurer of Committee, No. 626 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
April 20, 1866.

CITY PASTOR acknowledges the receipt of $2·50 from the editor of the *Presbyterian;* from M. A. B., $1; J. R. B., $10, for general distribution.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as a party of gentlemen were amusing themselves upon the schuylkill, the boat in which they were seated was struck by a steam-tug coming down and cut almost in two by the force of the collision. Mr. Frederick J. Goodwin, of the firm of Henry Handy & Co., manufacturers of wrought iron tubing, in Fourth street, below Chesnut, occupied the stern of the boat, and was thrown into the water and drowned. He is supposed to have been stunned by the accident, as he was an accomplished swimmer. Mr. Goodwin was quite a young man, not over twenty-six years of age, and was a prominent member of the Bachelors' Barge Association, and delighted in all athletic sports. He was highly esteemed by his companions, who will not soon forget the urbanity and genuality which ever marked his social life. An active business man, his sudden death will be regretted by all. Five persons were saved.

AN ELDERLY LADY TAKEN SICK IN THE CARS.—Yesterday an elderly lady, accompanied by her daughter, got into the Germantown and Norristown cars, at Ninth and Green streets. Just before the train started the young lady left her mother in the cars with the parting words, "Mother, goodbye, you have got enough money to pay your way." When the train reached Norristown the old lady was taken so sick that she could not speak. Not being known by anybody who saw her, she was taken back to Germantown and furnished with temporary quarters at the depot, from which place she was conveyed to the Almshouse, until her friends called after her. She has mixed grey and black hair, cut short behind, square built, wore a dark Shaker bonnet and blue cap, and light plaid shawl.

WYOMING VALLEY HOTEL.—The Valley of Wyoming, historically known as the scene of the Indian massacre, and celebrated in song by Campbell's poem of Gertrude, now offers an additional incentive for travel towards that most romantic and beautiful valley by the establishment, at Wilkesbarre, of a magnificent house, upon the scale of the Continental and Fifth Avenue Hotels. The formal opening will take place to morrow, May 1, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Ward & Co. The senior member of the firm is a Philadelphian, and thoroughly versed in the duties of a caterer and manager.

SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—We desire to call the attention of lovers of fine arts to the collection of Cabinet Paintings by Ruggles, of New York, now on exhibition, and which will be sold at auction to morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The enviable reputation which Ruggles has already acquired, and the rare merit universally awarded to his genius by acknowledged critics and connoisseurs, render one or more of these beautiful Oil Paintings an almost indispensable accompaniment to every collection of the Fine Arts.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.—On Saturday night a horse attached to a soap wagon ran away in Manayunk, and after proceeding a short distance, the horse unceremoniously plumped through the parlor window of the residence of Cornelius McClensey, on Cresson street, above Lever ck. The unheralded visitor greatly astonished the members of the family by such an odd method of introduction.

BEATEN AND ROBBED BY A COLORED PARTY.—Emma Kane, a colored lady, keeps a disorderly house in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary's streets. Last night a white man, in company with four colored girls, visited Emma's house, and while there he was attacked, beaten, and robbed by Emma and three or four colored men. The whole party were committed to prison by Alderman Swift.

NAUGHTY CONDUCT.—Amos Toy and George Dupont were arrested on saturday night about 11 o'clock, at Sixth and Cherry streets. They were on a "high horse" generally. One of them ran his fist through the window of "Dutch John's" eating saloon, and hit Mrs Teitts, his wife. Alderman Godbou held them in $1000 bail.

CHARGED WITH A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.—James Fagan, alias "Pud," was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Shippen streets, on Saturday night, charged with being implicated in a series of burglaries. He was taken before Alderman Swift, who committed him in default of $4000 bail.

HOUSE ENTERED.—On Saturday night the residence of Thomas Paul, situated at Green and Harvey streets, Germantown, was entered by boring through the shutter. The thief or thieves rummaged about a while, but did not succeed in securing anything but some eggs and pies.

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT.—John Davis was found in the yard of the residence of Mr. Hover, Girard avenue and Germantown road, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. He was held on suspicion of burglary by Alderman Shoemaker, in the sum of $1000.

FEELING WEAK,—

"Such a week *feel* I've never had!
I'll go lie down a while;
I've got 'Spring fever' very bad,
And so you need not smile."
"Pshaw! if so very weak you are,
It's no surprising thing,
While those thick winter clothes you wear
Amidst the warmth of spring!
Go while you're able still to crawl,
Get a spring suit from Tower Hall!"

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as... $5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for..... $11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as..... $11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, making the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased *for cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season,* which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NOTICE.—Not long since a servant girl who was in the employ of one of our most influential citizens had been working hard all day washing clothes, and when evening came around, and the labors of the day were over, she felt naturally tired, and, as is generally the case, cross and crabbed. Just at that moment a few tons of Preston coal from George A. Cooke's Coal Emporium, No. 1314 Washington avenue, arrived. She immediately, in a quick and hurried way, applied some of it to the fire in order to prepare for supper. Such a change of countenance, such a beautiful expression, she was never known to have before. She could scarcely take her eyes from those coals as they lay there burning away so magnificently; and when, in the morning, she approached the range and found how matters stood, everything as bright as the night before, there seemed to be no end to her joy. All she had to do was to put on a little more, and burn it down after awhile to nice white ash without slate or dirt.

HOW TO SEE PROBST.—Climb up on the railings of Independence Square, on the Walnut street side, hang on with one foot and one hand for a half an hour, and if near the time for the prison van to arrive the policeman will clear you off. Run around to the court-room on Sixth street, and push in the crowd until a man picks your pocket, or a policeman threatens to take you into custody; then walk up Chesnut street as far as Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental, buy a Spring Overcoat, and by the time you get back the prisoner will be in the dock, and you can walk in and see him. Remember Stokes & Co.'s for Spring Clothing.

"LYON'S KATHAIRON."—The gem of every lady's toilet; the most delightful hair-dressing in the world.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey.
It keeps it from falling off.
It restores it on prematurely bald heads.
No wonder it has a world-wide reputation.

COLORADO.—The prospectus of the Virgin Gold Mining Company, advertised on the 2d page, presents great attractions to subscribers. Those desiring to take an interest in this region of inexhaustible wealth should at once write for one; those, also, wishing one or more "original interests" ($100 each) in this popular Company, before the closing of the books, should promptly send in their subscriptions.

CATARRH.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases *a neglected Cold,* which can be relieved by the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Twenty-five cents will buy one dollar's worth of new (not second-hand) music, at Turner Hamilton's Book and Stationery Store, Assembly Buildings, No. 106 South Tenth street. Nearly ten thousand pieces to select from.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street, are of fine style and superior execution. Now made at reduced prices. See specimens; all styles.

"Lubricating Steam Engine Packing.—For terms, see 723 Chesnut st., Phila., and 26 Dey st., New York."

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Leasey's advertisement, under "Medical."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3·10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ETCHELLS—WATFORD.—On April 18, 1866, by Rev. William C. Robinson, at the residence of Thomas B. Watford, No. 1614 Cambridge street, Mr. SAMUEL ETCHELLS to Mrs. ELIZABETH WATFORD, both of this city.

ONYX—HENNY.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, W. H. ONYX, Esq., to Miss MARY C. HENNE, all of this city.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On the 26th instant, RICHARD W. BROOKS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186; A. Y. M., Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216; Philadelphia H. R. A. Chapter, No 169; Philadelphia Council, No. 11; St. John Commandery, No. 4, A. Y. M.; and the Philomathen Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Poplar street, on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at the Second Baptist Church.

GOODWIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday night, April 28, FREDERICK J. GOODWIN.

WILLIAMS.—On the 29th instant, in the 5th year of his age, CHARLES OTIS B., son of W. Harry and M. A. Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his grandfather's residence, River road, Belmont, west side of Schuylkill, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

IF YOU WANT TO SCALE FISH QUICKLY, use the Improved Fish Scaler such as most of the fish dealers in our markets use. They make them fly off rapidly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

DOG COLLARS — BRASS AND GERMAN Silver Band, Iron and Brass Chain, Leather and Morocco Dog Collars, Plain and Galvanized Dog Chains, Leather Dog Leaders, and small Padlocks for collars, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE SEWING HOLDER, BY A SIMPLE COMpressure, is equally as efficient and far less costly than the Sewing-Bird. Every lady's work-basket should be furnished with one. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic,* and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. LJORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14s

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m8p

NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.
THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the *blood,* and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body,* and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm,* those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It has in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a placebo to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy
For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, and on trial by over fifty others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 4 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM D. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE MAY FIRST,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.
We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—
1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.
2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Bronchial Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.
4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Cancers, Tumors.
5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaint never fails to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.
TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. DR. CRAWFORD has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.
TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.
REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment; on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.
A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 16 N. Fourth street; Robert Wolf, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia; Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Penrose, rope founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.
Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.
Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.
All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.